

ROYAL COMMISSION ON OPIUM.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE THE

ROYAL COMMISSION ON OPIUM

FROM

3rd to 27th January 1894.

VOL. III.

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ROYAL COMMISSION ON OPIUM.

Minutes of Evidence taken from 3rd to 27th January 1894.

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In regard to the third consideration, namely, how far the loss of population may be due to emigration, Mr. Elliott estimates that in ordinary times 150,000 labourers emigrate annually, between November and February, to the coffee districts of Coorg and the Wynnad. He believes that the emigration in 1877 may have reached 250,000 persons or 200,000 more than in 1871.

ed for among the relief labourers, wanderers and stragglers in the large towns. It appears that the area under coffee, and the consequent number of coolies employed, has increased considerably since 1871, so that there is ground for supposing that the ordinary emigration in 1877 would have been larger than it was in 1871.

After applying all the corrections he can, and after assuming the normal increase of the population previous to the famine year to have been $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum, Mr. Elliott comes to the conclusion that the loss of population in Mysore during the famine must have been 1,100,000 out of a total population of 5,207,074, and that out of this loss, about 50,000 may have been due to the diminution of births caused by want and suffering among the adult population. Mr. Gordon considers that "we are not justified in assuming a higher figure than 700,000 for the mortality from all causes during the famine year, so far as any estimate can be formed from the partial census taken".

Mr. Elliott, though he was only six months in Mysore, gained in that time a remarkable insight into Mysore affairs; he was constantly moving among the people and the local officers, he directed the test census, as indeed he did all relief operations after September 1877, with alacrity and industry, and we consider him a most competent observer and judge in a matter of the kind now under consideration. Mr. Gordon has been employed in Mysore for nine years; he knows the country and the people well; after filling successfully the second post in the Administration, he is now the head of the Local Government, and we are accustomed to attach much weight to his opinions and judgment. When two officers like Mr. Gordon and Mr. Elliott thus differ as to the deductions to be drawn from data which are confessedly imperfect and subject to much correction, we hesitate to say what should be our conclusions.

In the absence of trustworthy vital statistics, we are in a great measure driven to hypotheses in discussing such questions as these. If we accept as normal the yearly death-rate that is named in para. 4, or 3 per cent, and if we suppose that the normal yearly birth-rate is somewhat in excess of this, say $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, it would follow that a simultaneous increase of the former rate and decrease of the latter, in the proportion say of about 1 to 2, would lead to a yearly loss from deaths of 6 per cent, with a set off from births, say of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, giving a net loss of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum; and this continued for two years would lead to a reduction of the total population of 9 per cent, or on 5 millions to no less than 450,000 persons. Altering the ratio of death and birth rates as 1 to 3, the loss for two years would be 16 per cent, or 800,000 persons. Thus a mortality not very excessive in itself, combined with a failure of births, such as we know to be one of the concomitants of famine, is not incompatible with a very large diminution of the population in a comparatively short time. In the actual case the period of acute distress

perfectly appreciated.

The subject will continue to receive our consideration, and we shall probably act on Mr. Gordon's

(Signed) LYTTON, &c., &c.

From the SECRETARY OF STATE for INDIA, to the GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, dated London, 7th November 1878.

MY LORD—The Despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated 6th September, No. 55 of 1878, forwarding copy of a report by Mr. C. A. Elliott on the result of the partial census taken in Mysore in January last, has been considered by me in Council.

Mr. Elliott's report is a clear and able document, but it is impossible to decide on data confessedly imperfect, whether his estimate which places the deaths during the famine at 1,050,000 is more correct than that of the Chief Commissioner, Mr. J. D. Gordon, which suggests 700,000 as the right conclusion. One fact is certain, that whichever estimate is accepted the loss of life has been lamentable.

census of the whole province of Mysore. The question when such census shall be leave to the decision of your Excellency in Council.

(Signed)

Proposals for General Census in Mysore.—The Mysore Government, on being consulted regarding the latter point, replied on the 15th February 1879 that if it was intended to take a General Census for the whole of India on or about the night of full moon in January 1881 "in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner that Census will serve all the purposes for which one is now desired.

"A Census taken early in 1881 will be of advantage in every way. No material increase to the population is likely to take place that could not easily be marked by the enumeration of infants, while the emigrant and scattered population will have long since returned and settled so far as they intend to return and settle. A Census taken on that date will therefore serve to show the loss by famine and the rate at which the country is recovering. It will also be valuable as a record of the population at the time of the restoration of the Province to Native rule, a record which for purposes of future comparison may be of the greatest utility.

"If it is decided therefore by Government that there shall be a General Census in 1881, it is submitted that there exists no necessity for taking a Census in Mysore previous to that."

The Government of India, under date the 13th March 1879, replied to the Chief Commissioner that "as it is proposed to take a General Census of the whole of India in the early part of the year 1881, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to accept your proposal to postpone the Census of Mysore until that date."

OPERATIONS OF THE CENSUS.

Census of 1881.—The Census now reported on was eventually taken on the night of the 17th of February 1881, and the following is a description of the arrangements made for ensuring that minute and perfect accuracy in all its details without which the value of such a work is greatly impaired.

General Instructions.—The first instructions on the subject were issued on the 11th of June 1880, when directions were given for numbering the houses and making a Preliminary Record of the population, so that on the actual day of the Census it would simply remain to examine and correct the schedules with reference to the facts as then existing. Except within the municipal limits of Bangalore and Mysore, where the municipal authorities were required to make the necessary arrangements, the Census operations in the rest of the Province were placed under the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts, who would be held responsible for the successful completion of the work. The following extracts will show the nature of the orders given:—

The territorial divisions for which the Census results require to be tabulated are the District, the Taluq and the Village. The Hoblis, which are subject to alterations, need not be separately tabulated for, though the Supervisors' circles have to be arranged with reference to them.

The village will then be the territorial unit for the Census, and the record of the population in it should be made house by house, for which purpose the houses in the village and all its dependent hamlets should be numbered consecutively in the order of their proximity, the numbering in each hamlet or group of houses commencing after the last number in the preceding group. If any house omitted in such numbering has to be afterwards added, for which, however, there should scarcely be any occasion, it should follow the last number on the list with the necessary remark, and not bear a fractional number.

A "House" is defined as comprising the several dwelling rooms, including servants' quarters, which go to make up a homestead, whether occupied by one or more families. The term "Enclosure" used in the previous Census is discarded, and the classification of houses into superior and inferior classes is also dispensed with.

In recording the population in the schedule, inhabited houses and buildings will alone come into account; but the separate register of houses to be prepared as hereinafter directed will include both the inhabited and the vacant dwellings. Shops, schools, temples and similar buildings, which are simply occupied during the day but not used for regular habitation either in whole or in part, are not to be regarded as buildings in human occupation, and ruined houses and buildings in deserted sites are likewise not to be taken account of in the register of houses.

The foregoing indicates the various points which require attention during the Census. The successful completion of the operation will very much depend upon the care and completeness with which the preliminary arrangements are made. These involve (1) the preparation of a complete record of the villages, (2) the numbering of the houses and the preparation of a register of such houses, (3) their division into Enumerators' blocks, (4) the nomination of qualified Enumerators to each village and their careful instruction in regard to the headings of the schedule and other requirements of the Census, (5) the formation of circles for supervision, appointment of Supervisors and other arrangements for the revision of the Enumerators' work both on the occasion of the Preliminary Record and on that of the Final Census.

otherwise, should be noted against each village.

The village officials should then be directed to number the houses in each village as well as in its dependent hamlets in the manner already laid down, the number of each house being painted up clearly over its door. In towns, where a system of numbering houses for municipal or other purposes already exists, the same system should be adhered to, but the numbering, which is often incomplete or inaccurate, may with advantage be revised on the present occasion.

it belongs.

to appoint a separate qualified official for each

The Chief Commissioner considers it important that the Preliminary Record as well as the Final Enumeration should, in every case, be conducted by more than one individual. The Shanbhog or other member of his family appointed to the work should, therefore, be invariably associated with a respectable ryot of the village.

Where, as in the Mahad, the houses are scattered, a smaller limit of population may require to be fixed for each Enumerator, and if sufficient Enumerators are not available among the village Shambhogs, paid agency from elsewhere may require to be employed.

Police or Educational Department, a Daffadar or Jamadar or a Holli Schoolmaster. Objections were taken to the employment of police officers in the census, but these objections apply to their employment in the enumeration work and not to the employment of select police officers for supervision.

The Shekdar and the additional Supervisors appointed for the Hobli should divide the villages in the Hobli between them, and examine and check by personal inspection house by house the whole of the Preliminary Record prepared by the Shanbhog for every village.

The preparation of the Preliminary Record and its examination by the Supervisors should be completed by the end of December. The schedules should then be forwarded to the District Office, whence after the necessary examination they will be returned to the Enumerators through the Supervisors in sufficient time to be in their hands a week or ten days before the date of the Final Census.

In the days immediately preceding the Final Census, the Supervising officers should go through all the wards, taking especially notice of the houses in which the colored population are likely to be found, and of the persons of whom they are likely to be obtained. The Deputy Commissioner.

The enumeration returns of the other villages in the Circle should be examined by the Supervisors on the following days, and then forwarded to the District Office,

It cannot be too strongly impressed that the officers concerned should not content themselves with merely issuing general instructions. They should personally arrange each detail and satisfy themselves that the instructions are thoroughly understood by every one of the persons who have to carry them into effect.

The towns should be divided into convenient Enumeration Blocks, and responsible officials employed in the Taluq or Municipality, associated with the municipal members and other respectable inhabitants of the towns, should be appointed for the Enumeration as well as for the Supervision, and they should be required to familiarize themselves with the streets and lanes and the population they will have to deal with.

As a rule the schedules will be filled in by the Enumerators themselves, but in regard to Jails and Hospitals and other similar cases, the officers in charge may be required to fill in the schedules.

In the former Census, some confusion resulted from the imperfect manner in which the schedules were sent up, which led to one village being mistaken for another, and to various other complications. If the name and number of the village were carefully entered on each sheet as provided in the printed form, it is believed that there can be no room for such inaccuracies.

It was also noticed that there was some reluctance in registering the population as regards Outcasts, owing to scruples on the part of the Brahman Shasthies to visiting such low-castes. It is useless trying to override such scruples where they really exist. In these cases, careful provision should be made for the enumeration of the outcast population by the Patels and other responsible persons of the non-Brahminical class.

False rumours of various kinds were referred to as having prevailed. The Chief Commissioner, however, believes that the people are now well acquainted with the object of the measure, and as local agency will only be employed, there will be no room for misapprehension or distrust. These rumours generally proceed from mis-interpretations, which should be promptly dealt with if detected. The District Officers should take early steps to give, through the medium of respectable persons of local influence, the widest publicity to the real object of the measure.

An important element of difficulty is the occurrence of great fairs about the time of the Census, which largely draw away the population from their villages and greatly complicate the results. Any such fairs in the several Taluqs of the District, which will occur about the time of the Census, should be reported, with the special arrangements required in regard to the villages which are likely to be affected by them.

It remains only to add that it will be necessary for the District Officers to commence the revenue settlement of the current year earlier than usual, so as to complete the Taluq Jamabandi and a considerable portion of the District Jamabandi, if not the whole of it, before the Village and Mohli officers are taken away for the Census work about the middle of December.

Census Commissioner's opinion.—The Imperial Census Commissioner expressed approval of the rules and made some suggestions, among which was the following:—"As to the use of Private Schedules I recommend that they should be issued to all English householders of respectable position, a special reprint being made of the Schedule on one side, suitable extracts from the Instructions on the other, and a notice attached informing house-holders that they are to enter the names, &c., of their families, visitors, and servants sleeping in the compound, and to give the return to the Enumerator who will call on the 18th February between 9 and 12, drawing attention to the Section in the Act and the penalties on omission to fill up correctly and on bad jokes. I would be content with one enumeration in these cases, not troubling them with a preliminary, but correcting the returns where faulty after the 18th."

Instructions to Enumerators.—The following were the Instructions to Enumerators as finally revised, issued on the 24th November 1880:—

The General Census is to be taken on the night of Thursday the 17th February 1881, but in order to facilitate the work on that day, you are to commence from Monday the 3rd January 1881, to fill in the Schedules for the people living in your Block; and as soon as you have completed the record, you are to forward the Schedule Book to the Supervisor of your Circle, who will examine and return the same to you. On the night of the General Census, *i. e.*, the 17th February 1881, it will only remain for you to visit every house in your block, and to make the necessary corrections in, and additions to, the entries already made, to show the population as actually existing in your block on that night.

The following instructions are laid down for your guidance in filling in the Schedules, and should be carefully attended to.

A. How the Preliminary Record beginning on the 3rd January 1881 is to be prepared.

1. You will enter in the Schedule Book all the people living in your Block. If there is not room for all in one book, another will be given you.
2. You must write very distinctly, in Canarese or English, and in black ink.
3. The population should be recorded house by house. By "House" you will understand a building to which a separate number has been affixed.

4. You will take a fresh page for each house. If one page will not suffice for all the inmates of a house, they should be continued on the next page, but the names and particulars of the inmates of a fresh house must not be begun in the middle of a page.

5. The first person entered under each house should be the head of the house, whether male or female. The other members of the family, servants permanently living in the house, and any visitors stopping in the house, should then be entered one after another.

6. You will take a fresh page for each house. If one page will not suffice for all the inmates of a house, they should be continued on the next page, but the names and particulars of the inmates of a fresh house must not be begun in the middle of a page.

7. *Column 1.*—In this column you should enter a separate number in consecutive order for each person in the house, whether male or female, adult or child. If there are more families than one residing in

8. *Column 2.*—In this column the name of each person and relationship to the head member of the family should be entered. If the name of any female member or child is not known, or if there is any objection to telling it, it will suffice to designate such person as "Female" or "Child." The relationship to the head-member of the family should be written before the name, but it need be entered only where it can be easily ascertained. Servants and visitors will be entered as such.

9. *Column 3.*—In this column, each person should be distinguished as married, unmarried, widow, or widower. Young boys and girls who may have been married should be entered as married, even though they may not have actually begun to live with their wives or husbands. A male or female whose first wife or husband has died, should be entered as widower or widow, unless he or she has married again, in which case he or she is to be entered as married.

10. *Column 4.*—Enter "Male" or "Female" in every case.

11. *Column 5.*—Here enter the main religious denominations to which each person belongs, viz., Hindu, Muhammadan, Christian, Sikh, Brahmo, Jain, Buddhist, Jew, Parsi. If a person belongs to some aboriginal or non-Hindu tribe, or other class not included in any of the above divisions, enter the name of his tribe.

12. *Column 6.*—Here enter the name of the caste or community to which each person belongs, viz., Sudras, &c., among Hindus; and among Muhammadans, Mughals, Moghals, Moplahs, Memons, Maylis, Lables, Pindaris, Kandaharis, and as regards sects, Sunnis, Shi'as, Wahabis or Dairs, and amongst Christians, Europeans, Eurasians and Native Christians, with the particular Church to which they belong.

13. *Column 7.*—"Mother-tongue" means the language ordinarily spoken in the household of each person's parents, whether or no it be that of the locality in which he or she is residing at the time of the Census.

14. *Column 8.*—Here enter the name of the District and the Province in which the person was born. For those born within the Mysore Province, the name of the Province may be omitted and the District alone need be entered. If the person was born out of India, the country will be named; no further detail is needed.

Persons engaged in agriculture should be distinguished into (1) *Non-cultivating land-holders* (i. e. persons owning or occupying land but not carrying on or superintending the cultivation themselves); (2) *Cultivating land-holders* (i. e. owners or occupants of land engaged in cultivation); (3) *Farmers* (i. e. cultivators of land for money or grain rent, but not possessing any right in the land); (4) *Agricultural servants*, (i. e. laborers employed on wages all the year round for ploughing or other field work or for tending cattle); and (5) *Day laborers* occasionally employed on wages for harvest or other special work connected with agriculture.

With regard to other occupations, the particular service, trade or handicraft carried on by the individual should be specified in the Vernacular term by which it is commonly known. General terms, such as servant workman, shop-keeper, trader, &c., will not be sufficient.

Persons who live by begging should be entered as "mendicants"; and persons who live by the wages of labor other than agricultural should be entered as "general laborers". When persons are temporarily unemployed, their last or ordinary occupation should be entered against them.

If subordinate male members of the family earn their livelihood by a separate occupation, such occupation will of course be entered against them. If they follow the occupation of the head of the family and take an active part in it, the same occupation should be shown against them. If they are not actively employed in any occupation and simply depend on the head of the family, they will be entered as having "No occupation."

Where women earn a living by a special occupation or are actively employed in the occupation of their husbands or the heads of the families, the respective occupation should be entered against them. If they have no such occupation or are chiefly employed in domestic work, such as looking after the house and children, cooking, &c., no entry should be made against them in this column.

Similarly this column should be left blank in the case of children and boys and girls under 15 years of age, unless they are engaged in any occupation, in which case such occupation should be entered against them. Boys and girls at school are not to be regarded as following any occupation.

17. *Column 11.*—Enter those able to read or write as "*Knows*," not able to read or write as "*Does not know*;" and still under instruction whether at school or at home as "*Learning*." Persons who can merely sign their names, but are not able to read or write, should be noted as "*Does not know*."

18. *Column 12.*—Enter as "*Lepers*" only those who are afflicted with the true or eating leprosy, Enter as "*Deaf-mutes*" only those who have been both deaf and dumb from birth. Enter as "*Blind*" only those who are blind of both eyes.

B.—What has to be done at the Final Census on the 17th February 1881.

19. On the night of the 17th February 1881, beginning at 9 p. m. you will take the Schedule Book filled in already as above, and visit every house in your Block in order and compare the people living in it with the entries already made in the Schedule Book.

20. If any persons entered by you in the Schedule have since died, or have left the house, or are absent on journeys, you will score out their names by running a line across.

21. If any persons have newly arrived or been born in the house, and are at the time of your visit living in or taking their meals from it, whether at that moment actually in the house or out of doors on business within the village, you will enter their names with all the particulars required in the several columns at the end of the Schedule for that house.

22. When you have done with all the houses in your Block, you will proceed to count the travellers, pilgrims and others in chatrams and similar places left out in the Preliminary Record, and also those resting in encamping grounds, or who may be passing on the roads within your block, and enter them in the Schedule Book at the end, under the head "Travellers," with all the particulars required for each of them in the several columns. For these persons there will be no house number, and no number in column 1.

23. You are to understand that the Schedule Book as revised at the Final Census should contain all the people, residents as well as outsiders, as actually found living within your block at the time.

24. You should initial all the alterations and corrections made by you in the Schedule Book.

25. You are not to persist in inquiring the name of any female if there is any objection to giving it, or to ask any information not required for the purposes of the Census, as, for instance, the amount of any person's income; but all persons are bound to give you such information as will enable you to fill up the Schedule Book. Any Enumerator detected in extorting money on any pretext connected with the Census renders himself liable to be punished under the Penal Code.

Specimen form of Census Schedule filled up.

District, Bangalore. Taluk, Bangalore. Village, Vartur.											
No of House 12.		Name of Enumerator, Ramayya									
No of House in this House	Name and relation to Head Member of the Family	Caste, tribe, & whether married, unmarried, or widower	Sex, Male, Female	Age at last birthday	Religion		Mother tongue	Place of birth, & in tract and house	Occupation of males, also of boys and females who may do work	Education	Remarks
					Religion	Caste					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Head Member Ramakrishna	Married	Male	50	Hindu	Brahman, Venkatacharya	Kannada	Tumkur	Shopkeeper, and noncultivating landholder	Knows	
2	Wife	Married	Female	40	Do	Do	Do	Malur, Sa		Does not know	
3	Mother	Widow	Do	68	Do	Do	Do	Hassan		Does not know	Blind
4	Son	Unmarried	Male	15	Do	Do	Do	Bangalore		Is learning	
5	Son	Widower	Do	25	Do	Do	Do	Mysore	Cloth seller	Knows	
6	Daughter	Married	Female	8	Do	Do	Do	Bangalore		Does not know	
7	Daughter	Unmarried	Do	2 months	Do	Do	Do	Bangalore		Does not know	
8	Servant	Do	Male	70	Do	Saiva, Gangaiah Vokkaligal	Telugu	Bangalore	Domestic servant	Does not know	
Head Member Venkanna—Absent											
9	Son	Unmarried	Do	42	Do	Prudhuvu, Murugappa	Do	Mysore	Panchang	Knows	Lepet
10	Son	Unmarried	Do	20	Do	Do	Do	Bangalore	No occupation	Does not know	Known to hand
11	Servant	Do	Do	54	Do	Lechappa, Vadanti	Tamil	Malur, Coimbatore	Waterman	Knows	
12	Servant	Do	Do	22	Mahomedan	Shah, Meysa	Hindustani	Bangalore	Housekeeper	Does not know	
13	Wife	Married	Do	48	Hindu	Prudhuvu, Lakshmi	Kannada	Lechur, Dhurva	Merchant	Does not know	Deaf mute

Railways.—On the 21st October the special arrangements for taking the Census in connection with Railways had been announced as follows —

The Government of India have decided that the Census at the Railway stations and on the Railway lines and premises should be taken by the Railway authorities, who will nominate the Enumerators and make other necessary arrangements on the subject.

The population to be enumerated by the Railway authorities will comprise —

- I. Railway employees, their families and servants, residents on the Railway premises.
- II. Labourers and others employed on Railway work living for the time within the Railway premises, i.e. taking meals or sleeping within them.
- III. Passengers travelling by rail on the night of the Census, including Railway employees, &c., so travelling.

But Railway employees' servants or labourers who work on the line only during the day or sleep there on night duty, but having their residences outside the Railway premises, will not be regarded as part of the Railway population to be enumerated by the Railway authorities, but will be enumerated at their places of residence by the Enumerators appointed for the same.

With regard to the enumeration of Class III, or travellers by the Railway, the following special rules are laid down by the Government of India.

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- A. The enumeration will take place on the night of the Final Census between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m. the next day. The passengers will be enumerated at the stations where they alight, and after their names and other particulars have been entered in the schedule forms, they should be furnished each with a check-ticket showing that he has been included in the returns, and which he should be told to produce if any one tries to count him again on his leaving the station. If more than one train runs on the line between the hours mentioned, the passengers by each train arriving at each station should be enumerated and scheduled as above. Any passengers who, having arrived at the station before 9 p. m., stay or sleep in the station for the night, should also be included in the enumeration.
- B. Passengers who do not alight before 6 a. m. will be counted in the train at the first considerable station at which the train stops at that hour. A place should be chosen where the train is timed to stop for a sufficient period, which might, if necessary, be slightly prolonged. In the case of passengers of this description, no check-tickets would be necessary, as after the counting at 6 a. m. all further enumeration will cease.
- C. To avoid counting again persons who have already been counted in their own homes before they got into the train, it will be necessary to enquire of every passenger whose ticket shows that he got in to the train after 10 p. m. whether he has already been counted. If he says he has, the answer may be accepted; if he says he has not, he should be entered in the return.

When the schedules both for the residents on the Railway premises and passengers are complete, they should be made over to the District Officer concerned, who will include them in the Census returns of the village or town in which the Railway station where the enumeration was made is situated. The schedules of passengers in the train, prepared under rule B, not belonging to any particular station, will be added to the returns of the whole District.

Instructions as to Supervisors.—The following additional instructions were subsequently issued regarding the formation of Supervisors' Circles and the appointment of Supervisors.

The Supervisors should have their Circles definitely fixed, and with the respective Shanbhogs they should go to all the villages in their Circles and verify all the entries made in the Preliminary Record and not examine merely a percentage of such entries. It is observed that non-officials, and in some cases Shanbhogs, are appointed Supervisors. It is necessary that the Supervisors should, as far as practicable, be responsible officials. The Deputy Commissioners should report whether, in the cases in which other than Government officials have been appointed as Supervisors as above, they satisfied themselves in regard to their ability and trustworthiness for the responsible discharge of the work.

The Assistant Commissioners appointed should get together the Amildars and the Taluq officials, with the Supervisors and Enumerators, at one or more centres in each Taluq and thoroughly instruct them in the mode of filling up the schedule both at the Preliminary Record and at the Final Census, getting them to fill up a few returns in their presence and questioning them in regard to the manner in which the entries are to be made in the several columns. The Assistant Commissioners should report how they have carried out these instructions.

In modification of previous orders, the Chief Commissioner considers it undesirable that the Preliminary schedules prepared by the Enumerators and examined by the Supervisors should be forwarded to the District Office. They will be better examined in the respective Taluq Cutcheries, under the immediate orders of the Amildars, by select Taluq Gumbastas who should be specially nominated and instructed for the work. The schedules should be sent back through the Supervisors to the respective Enumerators by the 1st of February next, and the acknowledgment of the Enumerators for their receipt should be obtained and recorded in the Taluq office.

The Amildars will be held responsible for the accurate and successful completion of the work in their respective Taluqs. They should not only visit every village and see that all the arrangements have been properly made, and that the Supervisors and Enumerators appointed are ready at their posts and do not absent themselves without permission, but they should also, with the assistance of any other Taluq officers available, personally examine and verify the Preliminary Record in some of the villages in each Circle. They should afterwards again visit the villages and see that all the arrangements for the Final Census are properly made, and should with the aid of other Taluq officers, inspect and personally superintend the Final Enumeration in as many important villages as practicable. The schedules, when received in the Taluq Cutcheries after the Final Census, should be forwarded to the District Office for final examination and tabulation.

A sufficient supply of the schedule forms, with a margin against any accidents, should be indented for and obtained, and made into books, and furnished to the Enumerators; and there should also be placed in each Taluq a sufficient supply of spare schedule forms for the purpose of being added to the schedule books, when, after the Preliminary Record, they are found not to contain sufficient number of spare pages for additional entries at the Final Census.

It will be seen that the record is to be made by the Enumerators themselves, except in the cases of Military Barracks, Jails, Hospitals and Boarding Schools, and the Railway Lines and Stations, for which the schedules may be filled in by the respective authorities. The necessary arrangements should be made on the subject by the respective Deputy Commissioners. The caution enjoined against any remissness in the enumeration of outcasts and for the enquiring of travellers, when enumerating them at the Final Census, as to whether they have been elsewhere enumerated on the same night, should be carefully attended to.

The Judicial Commissioner will be asked to issue instructions to all the Judicial Officers and Magistrates not to issue any summonses requiring the attendance of Enumerators, Supervisors and the Taluk officers engaged in the Census work during the time they are so employed.

Further Instructions to Enumerators—The following additional instructions were further issued for the guidance of the Enumerators, explaining the course to be pursued in certain cases and throwing further light upon points that were not understood with sufficient clearness.

In filling up the Schedule Forms the Enumerators should write in straight parallel lines, getting the forms ruled if practicable.

In column 7 of the Schedule, Christians should be distinguished, as regards caste, into Europeans, Eurasians and Native Christians; and, as regards sect, into Church of England, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Baptists, Wesleyans, Armenians, Greeks, Syrians, and Others.

In the case of immigrants employed in the Coffee and Mahad districts, the Enumerators should enter in addition to the District, the taluk and village to which they belong.

Eunuchs are to be entered as "Males," and prostitutes as "unmarried," but if they return themselves as married no further question is to be asked about it.

Column 11 should not be left blank for infants and young children not yet under instruction. They should be entered as "does not know."

It must be carefully borne in mind that the leprosy requiring to be entered in column 12 is the eating leprosy. This and the other diseases requiring to be noted in this column being readily ascertainable, the Enumerators should not make any annoying enquiry on the subject.

The point in regard to which perfect accuracy is not attainable is the age. This information is however very important for statistical purposes. The Deputy Commissioners should at once arrange for the Preliminary returns of a number of large villages in the several taluks being examined and verified throughout by responsible officers in regard to the column of age, and the villages in question and the officers by whom they were so examined should eventually be reported to this office. There may be some difficulty in ascertaining the exact age of adults amongst the rural classes, who keep no record of their birth, but the ages of children can with facility be precisely ascertained. The Chief Commissioner trusts that a correct record, on this point may be secured in the villages specially examined as above.

the Final Census.—Directions were also which the work should commence in rural the move or in forests should be brought into the account.

at the hour originally fixed, viz, 9 P.M.

Notice should be given warning the people to be up and awake on the night of the Final Census and to have lights and fires burning till the Enumerator comes round.

At the places where fairs and festivals may take place on the 15th February, it should be arranged that visitors who do not leave the place before sunset or 6 P.M. should remain there for the night, till they are enumerated. Similarly, carts and travellers should be told not to start on their journeys during the night till they are censused. In enumerating such travellers and floating population care should be taken to ascertain that they have not been censused elsewhere on the same night.

With regard to the wild tribes living in the jungles, and herdsmen with the Amrut Mahal and other cattle who may be out in the kavalis, and the Idgars or teddy drawers who may live out in the toddy groves, arrangements should be made for securing their attendance in the villages on the night of Census, and where this cannot be done, they may be enumerated in their jungle residences early on the morning of the 15th February.

Municipal Instructions—Certain precautions were needed in the case of Bangalore and Mysore to guard against the double enumeration of servants, which were provided in the following instructions.

The Municipal President at Bangalore and the Vice-President at Mysore are requested to draw the special attention of the Enumerators and Supervisors to the instructions which provide for the enumeration at their own houses of persons absent on duty but within the limits of the village or town. Under these rules, servants not living with their masters, but simply sleeping in their houses on the night of the Census will not be enumerated in their masters' houses, but will be treated as being present in their own houses, in accordance with the entry made in the Preliminary Record. Special care will be required on the part of the Enumerators in this matter, as residents of one Block are likely to be sleeping

in the houses of their masters situated in another Block. The Enumerators in the latter should exclude such persons from their enumeration, after ascertaining from them that they have been enumerated in their own houses in the Preliminary Record while the Enumerators of the Block in which the permanent residences of such persons are situated, should treat them as being present in their houses, after ascertaining that they are absent on duty within the town. To record such persons where they are actually found would necessitate considerable alterations of the Preliminary Record.

Census Officers.—Such were the clear and full instructions issued to ensure accuracy in the Census returns. For the carrying of them out, the following were the Officers responsible :—

District.	Deputy Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner in charge of Census.	Date of submitting Census Report.
Bangalore	Mr. L. Ricketts	Mr. Saiyid Nasr-ud-Din	14 October 1881
Kolar	Mr. D. Krishnaiyangar, C. S. I.	Mr. C. Subba Rao	25 do "
Tumkur	Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, B.A., B.L.	Mr. B. K. Venkatvaradaiyangar	28 September "
Mysore	Lieut.-Col. C. J. Pearce	Mr. P. N. Parnaiya, B.A.	10 July 1883.
Hassan	Mr. P. N. Krishna Murti, B.L.	Mr. C. Madaiya	19 October 1881.
Shimoga	Mr. V. N. Narasimhaiyangar	Mr. B. G. Krishnaiyangar	14 September "
Kadur	Mr. G. F. Meiklejohn	Mr. D. Appu Rao	20 August "
Chitaldroog	Mr. Abdul Khadar, Khan Bahadur	Mr. B. Krishnaiyangar	10 October "

Preliminary Record.—The preparation of the Preliminary Record began on the 3rd of January, and was completed in two or three days in the rural villages, but in many cases occupied a week in the towns. The details entered in the forms were carefully checked in as many parts of the District as possible by the supervising officers in person, and any errors in the register or in the method corrected on the spot.

Final Census.—All these preparatory measures being well matured and put into operation in every part of the country, the eventful date of the Final Census, the night of full moon on the 17th of February, found every one at his post, well informed of the duties to be performed, and the whole population awaiting in an attitude of readiness and willing co-operation the rounds of the Enumerators and other officials already become familiar by their previous visits. All public offices and courts were closed on the 17th and 18th to allow of the Census work being uninterrupted. Generally, no rumours adverse to the work in hand had been spread, creating alarm among the ignorant or disquieting the minds of the people. On the contrary, as one Assistant Commissioner naively remarks, "The ryots and the people who were even living far from the Taluq head quarters and in out-of-the-way villages were perfectly aware that the Census operations would do no harm whatever, and that they were pleasant and innocent undertakings on the part of the Government." But in the Kolar District there appears to have been some idea abroad that the object of the Census was a desire on the part of Government to increase taxation and enforce emigration. In Kadur District two large jattras took place on the day of the Census, one at Sringeri and other at Megunda, but the special arrangements made for these enabled the Census to be taken without difficulty. The Shibi jatra in Tumkur District was also carefully provided for. On the other hand, a large festival at Govinkovi in the Shimoga District, which would have fallen on the day of the Census, was postponed by the chief priest, who issued a notice to that effect for the information of the votaries likely to attend. Whether the motive was to assist the Government or to avert any anticipated evils does not appear. It is however a strange coincidence, and perhaps nothing more than a coincidence, that this suspicion in Honnali Taluq, and that above referred to in Kolar District, should have both arisen in just the two neighbourhoods where European miners have recently been engaged in the search for gold. The Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Kadur and Chitaldroog express perfect confidence in the accuracy of the Census in their respective Districts. In Hassan and Shimoga Districts a few discrepancies were detected, which were rectified. From Mysore no statement on the subject has been received.

Blocks and Circles.—It appears that in the Bangalore District 2,412 officials and 356 non-officials were appointed as Enumerators, the former being principally Shanbhogs. There were thus 2,768 Enumerators' Blocks these were distributed among 319 Supervisors' Circles, the Supervisors being officials of a higher grade—Educational, Police and Taluq. In Towns, Municipal members and some non-officials acted as Supervisors.

In Kolar District there were 2,571 Enumerators' Blocks and 350 Supervisors' Circles but as some of the blocks were too small and contiguous, they were united under one Enumerator; thus only 1,734 Enumerators were employed. These were for the most part selected from among private persons who were related to Shanbhogs or Patels, with other intelligent tradesmen and ryots. The Supervisors were mostly responsible officials.

For Tumkur District 1,178 Enumerators' Blocks and 222 Supervisors' Circles were formed. But in Koratagiri there were 2 Enumerators with 2 blocks each, and in Sira, on the other hand, there were 2 blocks which each had 2 Enumerators. Moreover the 30 blocks apportioned to the Shibu jatre had two Enumerators each, and were supervised by the Assistant Commissioner. Hence 1,208 Enumerators and 222 Supervisors were employed. The former were chiefly Shanbhogs, the latter were the more responsible District and Taluq officials, School masters and Police officers. One complaint was brought against an Enumerator (a village official) of having made the census a pretext for extortion, but the case fell through at the trial, though sufficient ground appeared for awarding him departmental punishment.

In Mysore District there were 2,424 Enumerators' Blocks and 433 Supervisors' Circles. In addition to officials, many private persons who could read and write Kan-nada were employed in the work.

In Hassan District 1,664 Enumerators had charge of 1688 Blocks, which were 24 more than the number of Supervisors. The difference between the number of Enumerators and Blocks being 24, 2 Blocks being put under one Enumerator, and 25 Enumerators being put under one Supervisor. On the other hand, 5 large Blocks had 2 Enumerators each. One Enumerator fell ill and his duty was performed by his Supervisor.

In Shimoga District there were Enumerators and Supervisors, corresponding with the number of Blocks and Circles respectively.

The Kadur District was distributed among 1,902 Enumerators' Blocks and 193 Supervisors' Circles. The Enumerators were selected from Shanbhogs, Patels, Hobli School masters, and educated merchants and ryots. The Supervisors were principally officials, the non-officials being lawyers and Municipal members. European coffee planters undertook the whole work for their respective estates.

Chitaldroog District was divided into 1,098 Enumerators' Blocks and 154 Supervisors' Circles. As a rule there were 2 Enumerators to each block, hence 2,196 Enumerators were employed, the number of Supervisors being 155. A reserve of 190 Enumerators and 23 Supervisors was further kept in readiness to meet contingencies and fill up casualties.

Tabulation.—The Final Census having thus been completed, the Tabulation of the results had next to be carried out; and on the 8th of May 1881 the following instructions, with revised forms of Village Tables, were laid down for the purpose.

Table No. 1, as now revised, gives the following information according to Age, Religion and Civil Status. The statement will be ordered for the four classes of Hindus, the respective heads of Religion, and the respective heads of Religion. The statement will be ordered for the four classes of Hindus.

Jains, who in this Province form an integral part of the Hindu population, will be conveniently included under the 2nd division of Hindus. The various castes to be included under each of the 4 divisions of Hindus are shown in the accompanying List of Castes, A.

Where Christian population occurs in towns or special villages, the statement will be continued on for them on the 1st half of the 2nd page, where a further head of "Others" is also provided for persons not included in the above, viz. Parsis, Jews, Sikhs and Buddhists.

On the remaining half of the 2nd page, Tables Nos. 2, 3 and 4 are provided, for Language, Birth-place and Infirmitia. Tables 2 and 3 require no explanation. In Table 3 two additional columns are opened to show the number of people speaking the different languages who are born within the Province and who are born outside.

In Table No. 1, Infirmitia are required to be shown separately for the different religions and for each quinquennial period of age, viz., up to 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 14, 15 to 19 and so forth, but as the cases of infirmities will be rare, it is not necessary to fill in the statement with all the religions and all the quinquennial periods of age. The religions and the quinquennial periods of age in which the infirmities in the village need also be entered.

In Table No. 5, the population, male and female, under each caste and sect as per List A, is to be shown. An additional column is opened to show the number of persons under each caste who are recorded in the schedules as *owning* lands, whether they be non-cultivating land-holders or cultivating land-holders.

Brahmans are to be classified under the different sects of Smarta, Mádhyva, and Srivaishnava; but no distinctions of sect are to be entered for the other castes of Hindus. Jains will be entered as a separate caste under the second division of Hindus or that of superior castes other than Brahmans. Muhammadans, Christians and others are to be classified as shown in List A, for reasons explained in previous memorandum.

The castes amongst Brahmans are numerous, as per separate List B accompanying; but as in the general returns the Brahmans will be classified simply into the three sects of Smarta, Mádhyva and Srivaishnava, further details of caste are useful merely to show the prevailing tribes of Brahmans in each village. It will therefore suffice to show separately the principal tribes prevailing in the village under the respective sects to which they belong, grouping the rest of the Brahmans under each sect under the head "Others."

With regard to the other classes, the various castes shown in the list are important, and it will be desirable to know the total population of the Province under each. It is therefore necessary that the number of the population in the village under each of the castes should be entered, and that where the entries of castes in the schedules do not exactly correspond with the list, the persons should be entered under the particular caste in the list to which they are nearest allied.

In order to show the various churches for the Christian population, a separate Table 5 A is furnished. This need be prepared only for large places where a Christian population belonging to different churches prevails. Where the Native Christian population ordinarily occurring in villages are, as is generally the case, entirely Roman Catholics, it will be sufficient to designate them as Roman Catholics in Table No. 5, and the separate Table 5 A will not be required for such cases.

The 4th page of the sheet contains Table No. 6 showing the occupations under the several heads of religion for ages under and above 15 years, first for males and afterwards for females. This statement, where the space is not found sufficient, may be continued on separate pages, for which spare printed sheets will be supplied. But ordinarily the population details of a single village will be brought into the 6 tables on a single sheet of four pages.

To correspond with the English Tables, the occupations should be classified under the * 6 Classes and under the Orders and Sub-orders shown in the accompanying List C. As several of these orders and sub-orders are not likely to occur in the rural villages ordinarily, they are not printed in the table, and the Tabulator is expected to enter in detail the occupations actually occurring in the village, arranging them under the Class, Order and Sub-order to which they belong.

The agricultural population should be carefully arranged under the 6 Sub-orders shown under Order No. 8, Class IV. The directions given in the latter part of clause 1, para 16 of the Enumerators' Instructions for entering for persons combining agriculture with other occupations both the occupations, need not be carried into the Tabulation. Such persons should be classed only under the occupation which forms the chief source of their income. The difference between the number of land-holders entered in Table No. 5 and that shown in Table No. 6 would represent the number of persons living by other occupations who own lands.

The classification under Class VI should also be strictly adhered to.

With regard to the Government servants, it is believed that the Enumerators have generally entered them simply as such, without specifying the branch of the Government service to which they belong. The Government servants will have therefore to be entered under a single head in Table 6 without any subdivisions; but with regard to the Commercial and Industrial classes, the general Order and Sub-order shown in the list will not suffice. The particular trades and occupations followed as entered in the schedules should be specified in the Village Tables under each Sub-order.

The above 6 Tables contain all the information required for the Final Return prescribed by the Census Commissioner, and a great deal more which will be of considerable value for local purposes. Two copies of these Tables will be filed in for each village, one in English and the other in Canarese, the former to be sent to this Office and the latter to be retained in the District.

With regard to the mode of compiling these Village Tables from the schedules, it is found that a separate Working Register will be required for Table No. 1; but objections are raised to the system of noting in this register each entry by a tick, as the errors which are very apt to occur cannot be detected except by going over the whole process again. It is therefore preferred to note the entries under the several heads for each schedule of the village separately, and then total the results for the village, as this will facilitate re-examination and correction. A supply of this Working Register Form is forwarded. A separate form can be used for each head of Religion in large villages; but where the population is small, several religions may be entered one after another on the same form, providing sufficient space for each. The form contains the several heads of Civil Condition and Age. The number of each schedule or house being entered across at the head, the totals of the entries for that schedule are to be entered under the respective heads and for each age occurring in the schedule, then to be followed similarly by the totals of the next schedule belonging to the same head of religion. Where the persons in a schedule belong to different religions, as the master and servant in a house are likely to be, the portions appertaining to each religion are to be entered in the Working Register for that religion.

The above Working Register can be utilized to show also the statistics of education by noting by the side of each figure the letter "L" (or "ㄣ" in Canarese) for "Learning," "K" (or "ㄠ" in Canarese) for "Knows," and "N" (or "ㄡ" in Canarese) for "Does not know."

A Working Register for Table No. 6 may also be required, and printed forms for the same are forwarded, to be filled up separately for males and females. These forms provide headings only for the various sub-divisions of the Hindu religion, and a separate blank head for Muhammadans or any other religion occurring in the village, and they will be found sufficient in most cases. Where there are more religions to be entered in any large village or town, an additional form for the same may be used. Forms with blank headings are supplied for the purpose.

This Working Register for Table No. 6 may be filled in on the ticking system, as it is not so complicated as Table No. 1.

The remaining Village Tables, which are simple, may be filled up directly from the schedules by totalling the entries with the aid of a slate or otherwise.

The Assistant Commissioners in charge of Census work should report from time to time how they are

Appendix A

List of Castes to be adopted in the Tabulation.

I. Hindus.

1. Brahmins.

Smarta. Madhya. Srivasthava

Principal prevailing castes in the village to be specified.

(Others.

Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, including other Superior Miscellaneous Castes.

Miscellaneous.	1. Arasu or Raybunde	Trading class.	1. Komati
	1. Jaina.		2. Nagarta.
	1. Satani.	Miscellaneous.	11. Sahgeya
	2. Dasari		12. Rangare.
	3. Bhairagi.		13. Gosayi.
	4. Rajputs		14. Gujarati.
	5. Mahrattas		15. Maravadi
	6. Coorgs.		16. Multani
	7. Rachevar.		17. Ladar.
	8. Jetti		18. Mudakar and Pille.
	9. Chitragara.		19. Naidu.
	10. Bhattaraju		20. Malayali.

3. Sudras.

Lingayats	1. Aradhya	Agricultural Class.	18. Kallu Vadda.
	2. Ayya		19. Manasu Vadda.
	3. Sivachar Gauda.		20. Boda.
	4. Sivachar Banajiga and other trading class.		21. Besta.
	5. Sivachar Gaubga.		22. Toreya
	6. Other Sivachara.		23. Telugu Banajiga and Dasa Banajiga.
Agricultural Class.	1. Gangadukar Vakkaliga.	Artisans.	24. Idiga.
	2. Nonaba Vakkaliga.		25. Halepaika or Dilva.
	3. Morasa Vakkaliga.		1. Panchala.
	4. Halu Vakkaliga.		2. Devanga.
	5. Sadur Vakkaliga.		3. Togata.
	6. Other Vakkaliga.		4. Patvegara.
	7. Kunchiga.		5. Padmasala.
	8. Nandhari or Malava.		6. Jida.
	9. Reddi.		7. Jamkanadava.
	10. Kammavar.		8. Kumbara.
	11. Halu Kuruba.		9. Agasa.
	12. Hando Kuruba.		10. Goniga.
	13. Kambali Kuruba.		11. Darji.
	14. Uppar.		12. Hajam.
	15. Tigala.		13. Ganga.
	16. Uru Golla.		14. Myada.
	17. Kadu Golla		

1. Outcasts, Aborigines and Wandering Tribes.

Outcasts.	{	1. Holaya. 2. Madiga.			
Aborigines.	{	1. Iraliga. 2. Soliga. 3. Bettada Kuruba.		Wandering Tribes.	{
					1. Koracha. 2. Lambani. 3. Jogi. 4. Domba.

II. Muhammadans.

Muhammadans proper.	{	1. Sunni. 2. Shiya. 3. Wahabi. 4. Daira or Mahdavi.		Other Muhammadans	{
					1. Maimon. 2. Pindari. 3. Labbe. 4. Māpile. 5. Other miscellaneous tribes. 6. Foreigners, such as Kandaharis.

III. Christians.

1. Europeans. 2. Eurasians. 3. Native Christians.

- IV. Buddhists. V. Parsis. VI. Sikhs. VII. Jews. VIII. Others.

*Appendix B.***List of Brahman Castes, to be specified only where they are the Prevailing Castes.****I. Karnataka Brahmins.**

1. Badaganādu Karnataka.
2. Vaishaniga Karnataka.
3. Bobbur Kammé.
4. Ulchu Kammé.
5. Kannada Kammé.
6. Utradi Karnataka.
7. Aravattu Vakkalu.
8. Sirnad Karnataka.
9. Prathama Sakhe.
10. Sivadhvaja.
11. Halé Karnataka.
12. Havika or Haiga.
13. Kota.
14. Kandavara.
15. Sivalli.
16. Sishyavarga or Kavarga.
17. Panchagrama.
18. Karādi.

II. Telugu Brahmins.

1. Murikínād.
2. Velnād.
3. Véginād.
4. Kyasalnād.
5. Teliganya.
6. Aravelu Niyogi.
7. Nanda Vaidika.
8. Prathama Sákhe.

III. Tamil.

1. Vadama.
2. Bruhaccharana.
3. Vādhyama.
4. Sanketi.
5. Sivanambi.
6. Hebbar Srivaishnava.
7. Hemmige Srivaishnava.
8. Maraduru Srivaishnava.
9. Mandya Srivaishnava.
10. Somésandal Srivaishnava.
11. Other Srivaishnava.

IV. Maharashtra.

1. Dēshasta.
2. Chitrapavani.
3. Kavadi.

V. Other Classes.

1. Konkani.
2. Tuluva.
3. Gujarati.
4. Sarasvata.
5. Gauda Brahmins.

*Appendix C.***List of Occupations to be adopted in the Tabulation.**

1. The Classes, Orders and Sub-orders in the subjoined list of Occupations generally correspond with the English list, except under Class IV, in which a different arrangement suited to the requirements of the country had to be adopted.

2. Class I, Order 3, Sub-order 5, might, to some extent, occupy the same ground as similar occupations under the Industrial Class. But a distinction could be well maintained if the former were restricted to artists of the learned class.

3. In the various Sub-orders of Order No. 3, as well as under most other heads, provision is made for showing separately the superior men who represent the respective occupations from the subordinate menial establishments employed in connection with their occupations, there being no other place for the latter in the list.

4. There is also some mixing up of the retail tradesmen in Sub-order 2 of Order No. 6 with the dealers included under the various heads of the Industrial occupations, but mistake in this respect will be avoided by taking care to restrict the latter to those who work and deal in the articles made by themselves, as distinct from tradesmen selling articles made by others.

Class I. Professional Class.

ORDER I. His Highness the Maha Raja and Members of the Royal family.

ORDER IA. Government Servants.

Sub-order (1.) His Highness' Court and Palace or Household Establishments.

" (2.) Establishments connected with the Civil Administration of the Province in all Departments; Revenue, Judicial, Police, Public Works, Forest, Jails, Post, Medical, Educational, Arts and Science, &c., and General Administration and Municipal, Local Fund, Muzrai and Village establishments.

ORDER 2. Military.

Sub-order (1.) Army.

" (2.) Navy.

ORDER 3. Learned Professions, *not included under Government Servants*

Sub-order (1.) Clerical or Religious Establishments

- a. Superior men representing the occupation.
- b. Their subordinate menial establishments.

" (2.) Lawyers.
a and b as above.

" (3.) Physicians, Surgeons, Midwives, Chemists and other Medical men.
a and b as above.

" (4.) Authors and Literary persons, including Newspaper Editors, Reporters, &c.
a and b as above.

" (5.) Artists of the learned class, such as Painters, Sculptors, Engravers, Photographers, &c.
a and b as above.

" (6.) Musicians.

" (7.) Actors, Exhibitors and Performers of all kinds, comprising Dramatic Players, Conjurers, Pugilists, &c.
a and b as above.

" (8.) Teachers.
a and b as above.

" (9.) Scientific persons of all kinds.
a and b as above.

Class II. Domestic Class.

ORDER 4. Wives not classed under particular occupations, included only in the English Review, but to be left out here.

ORDER 5. Persons engaged in entertaining and performing personal offices for men.

Patrons of the Hotel and Public Places and Buildings, including Keepers of Hotels, Club Houses, Public Baths, Pools, Boarding Houses, Chattrams, Hospitals, Grounds, Institutions, and Public Rooms intended for public use, such as, restaurants and canteens, Barber and Waiters, and all other establishments will properly be included in the list.

g. The number of persons representing the respective occupations.
h. The number of enterprises and establishments.

(2) For the trade, including attendants, and all kinds of domestic work, including coachmen, grooms, gardeners, etc.

Class III. Commercial Class.

Order 6. Per cent who trade in money, houses or goods of various kinds (this check not included).

8. (b) (i) If the person is a dealer in money, dealers in money
of the United States, or engaged in similar mercantile
activity, the dealer in such goods, including
the dealer in such goods.

1. Name of the person: _____
2. Date of birth: _____
3. Place of birth: _____
4. Present address: _____
5. Telephone number: _____
6. Occupation: _____
7. Signature: _____
8. Date: _____

(c) Other individuals, company shopkeepers and retail outlets of the company.

ORDER 7. Carriers of men, animals, goods and messages, comprising Railway, Telegraph and Navigation establishments (not being Government employees), as well as ordinary cartmen, boatmen, ferry men, &c., and laborers engaged in storage, such as warehousemen, &c.
a and b as above.

Class IV. Agricultural Class.

ORDER 8. Agriculturists proper, connected with lands, gardens, plantations and forests.

Sub-order (1.) Non-cultivating land-holders.

(2) Cultivating landholders.

„ (3.) Form 15.

(4) Subordinate cultivators, comprising subordinate members of the families of land-holders and cultivators engaged in cultivation jointly with them.

(5.) Agricultural servants or laborers employed on wages by the year or for long periods for cultivation or for tending cattle.

“(6) Agricultural day-laborers employed for occasional work.

ORDER 9. persons engaged about animals, comprising the proprietors, breeders, keepers, trainers, and dealers of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, birds, and fishes, and animals of all kinds, not forming a part of the occupation of an agriculturist proper under Order 8.

- a. Superior men representing the respective occupations.
- b. Their subordinate mental establishments.

Class V. Industrial Class.

Order 10. Persons engaged in art and mechanic productions.

Sub-order (1) Workers in books, comprising book-sellers, book-publishers, book-binders, printers, newspaper proprietors, publishers and establishments.

- a* Superior men representing the respective occupations.
- b* Their subordinate menial establishments

- " (2) Workers, repairers and tuners of musical instruments, and articles forming part of them
a and *b* as above.
- " (3) Workers in prints and pictures, and articles forming part of them.
a and *b* as above.
- " (4) Workers in carving and figures, and articles forming part of them.
a and *b* as above.
- " (5) Workers in tackles for sports and games, and articles forming part of them
a and *b* as above.
- " (6) Workers in designs, medals and dies, and articles forming part of them.
a and *b* as above
- " (7) Workers in watches and philosophical and scientific instruments, and articles forming part of them.
a and *b* as above.
- " (8) Workers in surgical instruments, and articles forming part of them
a and *b* as above.
- " (9) Workers in arms and ammunition, and articles forming part of them.
a and *b* as above.
- " (10) Workers in machines and tools, and articles forming part of them.
a and *b* as above.
- " (11) Workers in carriages, and articles forming part of them.
a and *b* as above.
- " (12) Workers in harness, and articles forming part of them.
a and *b* as above.
- " (13) Workers in ships, and articles forming part of them.
a and *b* as above
- " (14) Workers in houses and buildings.
a and *b* as above.
- " (15) Workers in furniture, and articles forming part of them.
a and *b* as above.
- " (16) Workers in chemicals, and articles forming part of them.
a and *b* as above.

Order 11. Persons working and dealing in textile fabrics and in dress.

Sub-order (1) Workers in wool and worsted.
a and *b* as above.

- " (2) Workers in silk.
a and *b* as above
- " (3) Workers in cotton and flax.
a and *b* as above.
- " (4) Workers in mixed materials
a and *b* as above.

Sub-order (5.) Workers in dress, comprising tailors, shoe-makers, &c.
a and b as above.

" (6.) Workers in hemp and other fibrous materials, comprising makers of mats, canvas, gunny bags, ropes, fibres, nets, &c.
a and b as above.

ORDER 12. Persons working and dealing in food and drinks.

Sub-order (1.) Workers in animal-food, comprising cow-keepers, milk-sellers, butchers, poultry-sellers, fish-mongers, honey-collectors, &c.
a and b as above.

" (2.) Workers in vegetable food, comprising rice-preparers, sugar manufacturers, bakers, and fruit and vegetable sellers, and all other articles of food prepared from vegetable substances
a and b as above.

" (3.) Workers in drinks and stimulants, comprising brewers, wine, spirits and toddy distillers, and sellers, preparers and sellers of coffee, tea, spices, tobacco, cigars, snuff, flowers, perfumes, &c.
a and b as above.

ORDER 13. Persons working and dealing in Animal substances.

Sub-order (1.) Workers in grease, gut, bones, horn, ivory and whale-bone
a and b as above.

" (2.) Workers in skins, feathers and quills.
a and b as above.

" (3.) Workers in hair.
a and b as above.

ORDER 14. Persons working and dealing in Vegetable substances.

Sub-order (1.) Workers in gums and resins.
a and b as above.

" (2.) Workers in wood.
a and b as above.

" (3.) Workers in bark.
a and b as above.

" (4.) Workers in cane, rush and straw, including basket-makers.
a and b as above.

" (5.) Workers in paper.
a and b as above.

ORDER 15. Persons working and dealing in Minerals.

Sub-order (1.) Miners.
a and b as above.

" (2.) Workers in coal.
a and b as above.

" (3.) Workers in stone and clay.
a and b as above.

" (4.) Workers in earthenware.
a and b as above.

" (5.) Workers in glass.
a and b as above.

" (6.) Workers in salt.
a and b as above.

" (7.) Workers in water, comprising well-sinkers, pond-makers, &c.
a and b as above.

" (8.) Workers in gold, silver and precious stones, comprising gold-smiths, silver-smiths and jewellers.
a and b as above.

- Sub-order (9.) Workers in copper.
a and b as above.
- " (10) Workers in tin and quicksilver.
a and b as above
- " (11.) Workers in zinc.
a and b as above.
- " (12.) Workers in lead and antimony.
a and b as above.
- " (13.) Workers in brass and other mixed metals.
a and b as above.
- " (14.) Workers in iron and steel.
a and b as above.

Class VI. Indefinite and Non-productive Class.

ORDER 16. General Laborers.

ORDER 17.

- Sub-order (1.) Persons of rank or property not returned under any office or occupation.
- " (2.) Government pensioners and stipendiaries not returned under any office or occupation.

ORDER 18.

- Sub-order (1.) Prisoners.
- " (2.) Mendicants, vagrants, and wandering men
- " (3.) No occupation.*

N B.—*This last Sub-order, under the instructions issued for filling in the column of occupation in the schedules, will comprise only males of 15 years and upwards.

Tabulation.—The work of tabulating and compiling the statistics obtained in the Census was carried out at the head-quarters of each District by a staff composed principally of the District Census Officers and their assistants, so far as the number of

District.	Date of commencement.	Date of ending.	Average No. of hands employed.	No of working days.	Daily rate per head.
Bangalore	25 May	23 July	46	51	216
Kolar	25 April	7 September	54	125	173
Tumkur	...	...	44	125	74
Mysore	...	...	56	77	207
Hassan	14 May	27 August	54	59	175
Shimoga	17 "	10 "	52	73	157
Kadur	17 "	12 "	52	75	157
Chitaldroog	19 "	21 "	42	55	157

Sub-order (5.) Workers in dress, comprising tailors, shoe-makers, &c.
a and b as above.

„ (6.) Workers in hemp and other fibrous materials, comprising makers of mats, canvas, gunny bags, ropes, fibres, nets, &c.
a and b as above.

ORDER 12. Persons working and dealing in food and drinks.

Sub-order (1.) Workers in animal-food, comprising cow-keepers, milk-sellers, butchers, poultry-sellers, fish-mongers, honey-collectors, &c.
a and b as above.

„ (2.) Workers in vegetable food, comprising rice-preparers, sugar manufacturers, bakers, and fruit and vegetable sellers, and all other articles of food prepared from vegetable substances
a and b as above.

„ (3.) Workers in drinks and stimulants, comprising brewers, wine, spirits and toddy distillers, and sellers, preparers and sellers of coffee, tea, spices, tobacco, cigars, snuff, flowers, perfumes, &c.
a and b as above.

ORDER 13. Persons working and dealing in Animal substances.

Sub-order (1.) Workers in grease, gut, bones, horn, ivory and whale-bone
a and b as above.

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a and b as above.

„ (3.) Workers in hair.
a and b as above.

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Sub-order (1.) Workers in gums and resins.
a and b as above.

„ (2.) Workers in wood.
a and b as above.

„ (3.) Workers in bark.
a and b as above.

„ (4.) Workers in cane, rush and straw, including basket-makers.
a and b as above.

„ (5.) Workers in paper.
a and b as above.

ORDER 15. Persons working and dealing in Minerals.

Sub-order (1.) Miners.
a and b as above.

„ (2.) Workers in coal.
a and b as above.

„ (3.) Workers in stone and clay.
a and b as above.

„ (4.) Workers in earthenware.
a and b as above.

„ (5.) Workers in glass.
a and b as above.

„ (6.) Workers in salt.
a and b as above.

„ (7.) Workers in water, comprising well-sinkers, pond-makers, &c.
a and b as above.

„ (8.) Workers in gold, silver and precious stones, comprising gold-smiths, silver-smiths and jewellers.
a and b as above.

- Sub-order (9.) Workers in copper.
a and b as above
- " (10) Workers in tin and quicksilver.
a and b as above
- " (11.) Workers in zinc.
a and b as above.
- " (12.) Workers in lead and antimony.
a and b as above.
- " (13.) Workers in brass and other mixed metals.
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- " (2.) Mendicants, vagrants, and wandering men.
- " (3.) No occupation *

N. B.—*This last Sub-order, under the instructions issued for filling in the column of occupation in the schedules, will comprise only males of 15 years and upwards.

Tabulation.—The work of tabulating and compiling the statistics obtained in the Census was carried out at the head-quarters of each District by a staff composed principally of officials from various Departments. The following are the details so far number

District.		Date of commencement.	Date of ending.	Average No. of hands employed.	No. of working days.	Daily rate per head
Bangalore	...	25 May	29 July	46	51	218
Kolar	...	25 April	7 September	54	123	173
Tumkur	...	...	...	44	126	74
Mysore	...	...	...	56	77	207
Hassan	...	14 May	27 August	34	90	175
Shimoga	...	17 "	10 "	50	73	187
Kadur	...	17 "	13 "	33	75	133
Chitaldroog	...	19 "	31 "	41	68	105

COST OF THE CENSUS.

Statement of Accounts.—According to a statement furnished by the Account Department, the total cost of the Census was Rs. 33,154. The following are the details :—

Enumeration.

<i>Provincial Funds.</i> —Pay of Assistant Commissioners specially appointed for			
Census work in Kadur and Chitaldroog..	..	1,990	0 0
Travelling charges .. ..	..	966	2 0
Contingencies—Stationery and Printing ..	..	5,298	9 11
Purchase of tar, &c. ..	..	2,826	11 2
<i>District Funds.</i>— .. ..	..	1,383	6 11
<i>Municipal Funds.</i> —Bangalore Cantonment ..	..	1,873	14 8
Do Town .. ..	..	617	13 1
Mysore do .. ..	..	361	4 9
Minor Municipalities .. ..	..	394	0 8
Total Rs....			
15,711 15 2			

Compilation.

<i>Provincial Funds.</i> —Pay of Assistant Commissioners as above ..			
Travelling charges .. ..	..	4,225	0 0
Allowances to establishment engaged on	..	105	13 0
tabulation work .. ..	..	9,872	15 10
Stationery and printing .. ..	..	2,971	3 2
<i>Municipal Funds.</i> —Mysore Town .. ..	..	267	2 10
Total Rs....			
17,442 2 10			
Grand Total Rs....			
33,154 2 0			

Comparison with that of 1871.—The net cost of the Census of 1871 was Rs. 39,673; hence the amount expended on the Census of 1881 was Rs. 6,519 less. But, reckoned on the total population enumerated, the cost both times was almost exactly the same, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ pie per head, with a minute fraction in favour of the former.

RESULTS OF THE CENSUS.

Orders as to the present Report.—In regard to the Report in hand, describing the results of the Census, the following specific instructions were received from the Government of India, under date the 2nd May 1892.

"In submitting the results of the Census operations of the year 1881 the statistical tables may be prefaced by a report containing information on the following points:—

- (a).—Density of the population
- (b).—Movement of the population
- (c).—Distribution of the population,

- (1) by sex,
- (2) by age,
- (3) by civil condition (if that has been noted in the enumeration),
- (4) as urban or rural,
- (5) by birth place,
- (6) by language, nationality, or race,
- (7) by caste or tribe,
- (8) by occupation

- (d).—The causes contributing to the development of insanity, congenital blindness, deaf-mutism, or idiocy, according as these causes are found in the climate, the customs or the physical condition of the people, or are to be looked for elsewhere.

"In addition to the above information it would be convenient if the report were accompanied by a brief note of the physical condition and the climate of the country, and of such facts in its history as bear on the material progress of the people, especially past famines, the wage rates, and the productive power of the soil."

A review of the returns contained in the 20 Final Census forms upon which this Report is based will naturally include a notice of most of these topics. But it seems desirable to begin with the description of the physical condition and climate of the country, and the material facts in its history, before entering upon the statistics of the population.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

Situation and Area.—The State of Mysore lies between $11^{\circ}38'$ and $15^{\circ}2'$ north latitude, and $74^{\circ}42'$ and $78^{\circ}36'$ east longitude, and is of a triangular form, the Western Ghat ranges converge into the purposes of the late Census has in the measurements of the Revenue Survey now in progress.† The greatest length north and south is about 230 miles, east and west about 290. One point on the north-west approaches within 10 miles of the sea, opposite the obscure port of Baydur, but in general the western boundary is from 30 to 50 miles from the coast: the eastern boundary is at its nearest point not less than 120 miles from the sea board. The western portion, resting upon the chains of the Western Ghats, is known as the Malnad or hill country: the remainder being called the Maidan or Bail Shime, the plain country.

COMPARISON OF THE AREA OF MYSORE WITH THAT OF OTHER STATES. Mysore which to the

* The area assigned to Mysore in official documents for some years previous was based upon calculations made by Colonel Green, the Chief Engineer, in 1856. According to that estimate the area was 27,004 square miles, exclusive of the Yelandur Jagbir, which extends over $73\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. Hence a total area was arrived at of 27,077 $\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, as given in the Census Report for 1871.

† The area actually surveyed is 15,773 $\frac{1}{2}$ square miles: the unsurveyed portion of the Province is approximately estimated at 6,949 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, these latter figures being of course subject to alteration as the survey proceeds.

plains and the low country on either coast. Every part is intersected with good roads. In the east a railway on the broad gauge runs from Bangalore to Jalarpur on the Madras-Beypur line, and one on the metre gauge from Bangalore to Mysore in the south. A line on the latter gauge is also under construction from Bangalore westwards to Tiptur. Mysore, the dynastic capital, and Bangalore, the chief seat of Government, are the only places within the Province in telegraphic communication, except railway stations. But from Bangalore lines run through north to Bellary, and west *via* Mercara to Mangalore and Cannanore, without intermediate stations. Messages may be wired from Bangalore to all parts of India and the world.

Elevation.—Though described as a tableland, Mysore is far from presenting the even surface suggested by that name. On the contrary, it is everywhere undulating, much broken up by lines of rocky hills or lofty mountains, and scored on every hand by deep ravines. There is probably not a square mile in the whole superficies absolutely flat or level, the slope of the ground ranging from 10 to 20 feet per mile in the more level portions and as high as 60 and 80 feet elsewhere. The general elevation of the country rises from about 2,000 feet above sea level along the northern and southern frontiers to about 3,000 along the central watershed.

River systems.—This latter axial ridge separates the basin of the Kávéri to the south from that of the Krishna to the north, and divides the country into two nearly equal parts. The east has a separate river system of three streams—the Northern Pennár (or the Pennér), the Pálar, and the Southern Pennár (or the Poníár). None of the Mysore rivers is navigable, but they support, especially those on the south, an extensive system of irrigation by channels. These, drawn from immense dams called anicuts, of ancient construction, which stem the downward flow of the streams, run for a total length of more than 1,200 miles. Almost the only river running west is the Sharavati in the north-west, which hurls itself by a sheer descent of 900 feet down the Ghats in the magnificent falls of Gersoppa. The Kávéri in quitting the country also forms some notable and picturesque falls on either side of the island of Sivasamudram. In the north-east of the Province are found the spring heads called talpargis, which furnish an abundant and easy source of irrigation.

Tanks.—A marked feature of the water supply of the Mysore country is found in the tanks, which are artificial reservoirs from the size of a small pond up to that of extensive lakes, formed by throwing banks, called bunds, across the lower slopes of the valleys. The flow resulting from rain-fall is thus intercepted, and a store of water accumulated of greater or less depth and spread according to the capacity of the embankment. The waste-weir of a tank at a higher level feeds the next at a lower, and so on in a continuous series or chains of tanks at a few miles apart all down the course of the stream. To such an extent has this principle of storing water been carried, that much ingenuity would now be required to find a suitable site for a new tank without interfering with the supply of the existing ones. Though well distributed over the country, the tanks are most numerous in the central and eastern parts. The total number is reckoned at 37,682; the largest, the Sulekere, being 40 miles in circumference.

Geology.—The geological formation of the country belongs to the metamorphic series, and consists of hypogene schists, penetrated and broken up by prodigious outbursts of plutonic and trappean rocks. Gneiss and hornblende schist are the most prevalent rocks. Granite composed of felspar, quartz, mica and hornblende, and syenite composed of quartz, felspar and hornblende, are found on all sides. The granitic rocks are highly ferriferous, the mica and hornblende being frequently replaced by magnetic iron ore.

The mountains run in parallel ranges mostly north and south, or in a direction trending the nearest coast line. The highest points in the west nearly touch 7,000 feet, the highest in the east being about 5,000. Marked features in the landscape are the lofty droogs or isolated granitic hills, capped with fortifications, which stand forth like sentinels on every hand. These strongholds of former days have generally an unfailing supply of water from springs at the summit.

CLIMATE.

Rain-fall.—The rain-fall of Mysore ranges from nearly 200 inches a year in the Western Ghat regions to little more than 10 inches in the north centre. But

these are extremes that apply only to limited areas. The excessive rain of the Malnad rapidly diminishes eastwards, and from 30 to 36 inches may be accepted as the average for the season. The south-west monsoon season begins about the middle of June, and the rain is from this time unintermitting and puts a stop to traffic, in the centre and south, frequent showers and heavy rain is almost every day, the rain on 12 September at Bangalore is

and sufficient to fill the largest tanks in a few hours. From early in November the weather is generally clear and bright, and the rain is from this time unintermitting and puts a stop to traffic, in the centre and south, frequent showers and heavy rain is almost every day, the rain on 12 September at Bangalore is

at all the head quarter stations.

Amount gauged.—The following table presents at one view the registered rainfall at the District stations, so far as data are available, for 46 years from 1837 to 1882. Those from 1837 to 1866 are based upon figures compiled by Colonel Puckle in 1867, from which time a more systematic record has been kept up in the several Districts

Table of Rainfall in Mysore from 1837 to 1882.

Year	Bangalore		Tumkur.		Mysore.		Channarayana.		Mean.
	Inches.	Days.	Days.	Inches.	Inches.	Days.	Days.	Inches.	
1837	44.3	89	47	28.0	23.7	55	84	27.4	30.1
8	16.0	63	27	13.8	20.2	51	74	15.8	16.4
9	32.4	91	61	31.2	11.7	76	81	31.9	23.1
1840	39.2	73	37	22.7	15.9	42	22	23.9	26.3
1	38.0	87	56	23.9	33.1	42	30	23.8	31.0
2	31.2	87	46	27.5	23.8	46	47	23.0	27.9
3	37.2	73	59	42.0	22.6	52	40	15.3	29.3
4	34.4	73	50	24.7	31.6	53	64	30.7	31.1
5	32.7	64	35	24.5	34.1	53	63	24.1	28.3
6	40.0	93	46	30.9	27.2	56	85	32.7	39.2
7	37.5	84	42	31.5	29.4	60	64	31.3	31.4
8	40.3	90	29	17.2	26.9	57	79	33.4	29.5
9	27.8	73	52	31.8	25.4	61	80	30.5	31.1
1850	49.4	69	70	36.3	26.7	65	82	33.5	40.4
1	31.3	63	46	31.3	22.6	38	70	20.3	27.4
2	55.1	67	49	57.4	52.8	59	97	42.8	50.0
3	34.7	76	33	21.1	37.8	49	85	20.4	29.7
4	29.9	72	34	30.0	20.5	55	82	26.1	28.6
5	27.1	63	36	22.5	34.8	42	60	15.6	25.0
6	45.3	79	45	39.5	28.8	46	65	24.7	31.8
7	30.4	63	39	22.1	30.3	43	63	24.1	28.2
8	37.8	60	45	55.6	30.2	45	81	34.4	39.2
9	28.6	119	45	29.4	27.8	43	34	31.8	29.1
1860	33.3	102	49	30.9	30.7	46	63	20.5	28.6
1	30.1	102	45	37.8	30.3	40	70	25.8	30.9
2	37.3	101	51	33.2	35.9	51	68	24.7	32.8
3	35.3	91	41	28.8	31.4	43	65	31.3	31.8
4	32.0	72	55	41.8	32.2	41	78	34.7	35.6
5	26.0	76	57	39.3	30.8	45	87	34.1	34.0
1865	33.3	75	63	34.7	35.4	43	81	30.3	32.0

Year	Bangalore	Kolar.	Tumkur.	Mysore	Bann.	Shimoga.	Chik- magalur.	Chital- drug.	Mean.
1837	28.44	..	34.23	25.48	..	..	..	..	30.37
8	39.36	110	47.65	32.09	29.22	..	20.82	31.08	33.14
9	34.81	127	32.00	29.11	31.07	..	31.40	25.77	31.31
1840	39.40	122	18.84	41.11	35.01	..	39.13	47.74	35.24
1	25.70	107	22.49	34.35	27.39	..	27.39	32.23	29.92
2	40.45	90	26.48	31.05	28.23	..	37.34	61.43	43.62
3	29.16	83	25.12	20.78	21.42	..	43.70	29.11	30.53
4	56.03	127	37.04	36.24	27.90	..	47.57	39.90	42.40
5	22.20	76	16.52	16.52	20.22	..	22.63	28.50	22.63
6	17.16	73	12.19	16.93	22.89	..	18.08	19.79	22.59
7	32.29	81	32.63	34.08	31.65	..	38.35	42.53	42.13
8	43.61	99	42.99	44.53	31.72	..	39.01	27.07	27.19
9	49.67	92	25.49	31.82	28.24	..	44.11	35.77	47.21
1850	51.70	111	39.40	37.93	44.74	..	33.23	82.71	59.61
1	27.44	73	31.00	27.34	21.54	..	16.12	27.13	19.68
2	31.18	112	33.09	49.97	32.92	..	42.49	59.59	53.84
Mean rain fall.	33.41	..	30.00	32.07	28.12	..	32.31	39.27	35.19
Mean of wet days.	24	..	49	..	43	..	73	..	63

Annual Average.—From these figures a mean annual average rain-fall is deduced for the Province of 31.22 inches, the range being from 35.41 at Bangalore to 23.91 at Chitaldreeg. For the 16 years it varied in the following manner, the lowest recorded average being 16.4 inches in 1838 and the highest 52 in 1852.

Below	No. of years			
15—20	3	1838,	1875,	1876
—25	3	1840,	1855,	1881
—30	13			
—35	17			
—40	6			
—45	3	1850,	1874,	1882
above 50	1	1852		

Out of the 46 years, therefore, the rain-fall has exceeded the average in 27 years, and fallen below it in 19 years.

Maximum.—In particular Districts the average maximum has been exceeded as follows:—

			Interval.
Bangalore	55.1 in 1852,	56.68 in 1874	22 years.
Tumkur	57.1 in 1852,	55.6 in 1858	6 "
Mysore	52.8 in 1852		
Shimoga	61.46 in 1872,	59.38 in 1882	10 "
Kolar	53.84 in 1882		

A periodicity of 5 to 6 years may perhaps be founded on these figures, which corresponds with the cycle in the variation of sunspots established by the most recent investigation.

Minimum.—The recorded minimum below the average also favors the same theory, so far as the figures afford data for estimation. Thus—

		Interval.
Bangalore	16.0 in 1838	
Kolar	12.19 in 1876	
Tumkur	13.8 in 1838	
Mysore	11.7 in 1840 and 15.8 in 1841.	
Shimoga	15.8 in 1838, 15.3 in 1843, 15.6 in 1855	5 years 12 "
Chitaldreeg	11.14 in 1875 and 9.97 in 1876, 11.56 in 1881	5 " 6 "

Monthly Average.—But it is less on the total fall of the year than on its sensible distribution that the agriculturist is dependent. The following figures will show what the average fall has been at the head-quarters of Districts in each month over a series of years.

Monthly average of rain-fall for 30 years, 1837—1866, (after Colonel Puckle).

Month	Bangalore	Tumkur	Mysore	Shimoga
January	0.21	0.10	0.05	0.02
February	0.17	0.31	0.18	0.21
March	0.12	0.50	0.54	0.29
April	1.43	1.34	2.74	1.87
May	5.60	4.73	5.10	3.20
June	3.18	2.60	1.58	3.85
July	3.87	5.35	2.24	6.12
August	6.02	5.00	5.16	3.74
September	0.80	2.20	4.68	2.72
October	5.91	7.16	6.63	4.63
November	1.65	1.12	1.75	1.07
December	0.83	0.33	0.49	0.50

The monthly average for 8 District stations for 12 subsequent years, from 1871 to 1882, has been as follows:—

Month	Bangalore	Kolar	Tumkur	Mysore	Hassan	Shimoga	Chikmagalur (Kolar)	Chitaldreeg
January	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.01	0.10	0.28
February	0.02	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.19	0.03	1.82	0.09
March	0.76	0.51	0.35	0.64	0.80	0.39	1.01	0.14
April	1.14	0.94	0.84	1.65	2.04	1.53	1.69	1.05
May	5.39	3.84	4.11	5.87	5.07	3.83	5.53	4.10
June	2.73	2.65	3.76	1.71	4.20	4.79	4.17	2.73
July	3.89	2.51	4.70	2.23	5.46	5.83	5.99	2.64
August	6.80	3.68	6.07	3.64	2.72	4.01	2.65	2.35
September	6.57	5.50	7.09	3.14	3.54	5.42	3.08	3.22
October	5.79	4.18	4.73	4.33	6.11	4.16	6.59	4.38
November	2.45	3.34	1.86	1.60	1.77	1.44	2.16	1.08
December	0.16	0.41	0.50	0.15	0.38	0.53	0.51	0.35

Rain-fall of the Malnad.—But to show the far heavier rain-fall of the Malnad or hill country in the Western Ghats, the following figures are given, so far as reported, from the Kadur District, for the monsoon months —

Station.	1880.										Total.
	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November		
Kopra	0.50	2.70	3.40	29.56	42.85	14.05	6.82	8.04	...	107.42	
Madgeri	0.00	5.13	7.70	15.87	22.03	8.43	8.80	9.80	...	78.75	
Balur	0.10	..	6.82	20.18	29.74	9.12	4.17	5.67	...	81.80	
Ahkan	..	..	8.85	28.20	40.00	12.50	11.00	7.45	...	139.90
Basgôj	..	4.25	9.19	17.00	21.23	9.35	4.10	9.82	...	74.74	
Nemmar	...	...	8.30	50.05	64.33	23.39	13.02	8.61	...	162.70
1881.											
Kopra	0.40	2.65	2.83	9.15	27.39	33.73	6.25	1.75	5.23	80.43	
Madgeri	0.15	2.70	4.0	1.83	50.70	20.05	7.30	2.0	10.2	99.83	
Balur	1.86	2.37	3.32	9.32	23.52	23.41	4.57	..	..	69.47
Ahkan	1.37	2.02	6.02	16.49	40.40	44.90	9.24	3.04	6.8	150.92	
Basgôj	..	5.79	5.7	8.57	11.55	2.63	2.65	...	...	39.64
Nemmar	..	2.25	3.55	20.97	65.03	50.79	10.45	3.70	...	159.76	
1882											
Kopra	0.05	1.67	4.57	30.83	7.54	18.24	9.41	7.02	0.48	115.82	
Madgeri	0.02	1.90	5.83	39.35	92.61	2.80	13.01	11.57	3.65	149.75	

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 miles, the latter being to the south-west of the former. The results often vary con-

Malur.

Year.	Cantonment.		Town.	
	Rain.	Days.	Rain.	Days.
1870	39.28	122	40.15	81
1	29.12	107	33.42	66
2	40.75	90	43.35	73
3	29.14	80	33.83	65
4	56.65	127	58.03	102
5	22.20	76	22.83	57
6	17.23	73	16.69	45
7	39.28	91	31.65	61
8	40.80	99	41.04	90
9	40.67	99	47.11	91
1880	51.70	123	51.21	112
1	27.44	73	30.37	76
2	37.03	113	35.18	109

By combining the results, we arrive at an average annual rain-fall for Bangalore of 36.88 inches falling on 87 days.*

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Rain-fall registered at the Observatory, Bangalore Cantonment, for 15 years from 1868 to 1882.

Year.	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	Mean.	Month.
Month.	Rain.	Days.	Rain.	Days.	Rain.	Days.	Rain.	Days.	Rain.	Days.	Rain.	Days.	Rain.	Days.	Rain.	Days.	Month.
January	0.46	3	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
February	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
March	0.01	1	0.32	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
April	2.80	8	0.24	4	0.10	2	0.32	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
May	3.91	14	3.80	15	4.33	16	3.92	16	3.50	15	4.05	17	3.83	15	4.31	16	0.00
June	7.86	18	3.81	15	3.82	15	4.10	14	3.82	15	4.05	17	3.83	15	4.31	16	0.00
July	6.91	20	3.86	13	6.18	20	3.90	15	4.69	15	3.83	15	3.83	15	4.31	16	0.00
August	1.12	11	8.42	23	0.79	20	4.34	14	8.45	23	3.83	15	3.83	15	4.31	16	0.00
September	10.17	19	3.66	18	3.73	18	5.89	18	1.11	21	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.00
October	5.20	9	7.21	14	12.08	16	1.83	6	1.11	21	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.00
November	0.83	7	1.70	12	0.38	5	2.03	9	0.16	2	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.00
December	0.00	0	1.68	5	0.38	5	0.23	3	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.01	1	0.00
Total rain-fall	39.37	...	34.83	...	39.28	...	29.12	...	40.75	...	22.50	...	17.20	...	39.37	...	Mean rain-fall
Total wet days	...	110	...	127	...	107	...	127	...	76	...	90	...	131	...	...	Mean wet days

Rain-fall registered at the Dispensary, Bangalore Petta, for 13 years from 1870 to 1882.

Month.	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	Mean.	Month.
Month.	Rain.	Days.	Rain.	Days.	Rain.	Days.	Rain.	Days.	Rain.	Days.	Rain.	Days.	Rain.	Days.	Month.
January	0.03	1	2.30	3	0.15	1	0.35	1	0.42	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
February	0.05	1	0.90	3	0.15	1	1.35	3	1.35	3	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
March	6.05	11	4.55	11	6.25	11	1.87	9	1.87	9	1.87	9	1.87	9	1.87
April	4.83	10	3.27	5	4.22	9	4.22	9	4.22	9	4.22	9	4.22	9	4.22
May	6.75	16	4.70	9	5.02	10	1.87	9	1.87	9	1.87	9	1.87	9	1.87
June	6.70	14	3.35	6	9.87	20	9.45	10	9.45	10	9.45	10	9.45	10	9.45
July	6.45	9	6.85	14	11.50	11	1.87	9	1.87	9	1.87	9	1.87	9	1.87
August	10.05	14	5.85	8	1.85	4	12.08	14	12.08	14	12.08	14	12.08	14	12.08
September	0.90	4	1.85	7	0.10	2	0.10	2	0.10	2	0.10	2	0.10	2	0.10
October	0.32	1	0.40	1	1.25	3	0.04	1	0.04	1	0.04	1	0.04	1	0.04
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total rain-fall	40.15	...	33.12	...	43.36	...	33.83	...	33.83	...	33.83	...	33.83	...	33.83
Total wet days	...	81	...	66	...	73	...	73	...	73	...	73	...	73	...

Meteorology of Bangalore

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Meteorological observations registered at Bangalore Cantonment from 1870 to 1882.

Mean	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Barometric pressure	28.910	28.927	28.911	28.929	28.922	28.922	28.919	28.944	28.923	28.914	28.925	28.934	28.920
Temperature of air	72.8	72.9	73.8	72.5	71.9	72.7	73.6	74.3	74.	72.3	72.4	73	72.4
Do wet bulb	66.2	66.2	66.3	64.2	64.5	64.6	60.3	63.8	66	61.3	63.1	65.8	63.
Observ. of extremity of temperature.													
Maximum	84.2	84.2	82.8	84.1	83.3	84.7	83.9	86.3	85.5	83.8	83.7	84.6	83.4
Minimum	64.5	64.7	64.3	64.2	63.4	63.8	64.1	65.2	65.	63.6	65.4	64.1	62.2
Humidity (saturation 100)	73	72	72.6	70	70	63	64	65	66	65	63	63	68
Maximum solar heat in vacuo	133.2	132	128.8	131.1	132.5	143.1	148	150.1	145.5	143	146.9	---	138.5
Minimum on grass	61.5	61.9	62.1	61.3	61.6	56.6	61.6	63.2	63.1	61.3	61.7	61.5	59.4

HISTORICAL NOTES.

Past history in relation to population.—The political changes of the last 120 years have undoubtedly left their mark upon the population of Mysore, and affected its material progress. During the Muhammadan usurpation under Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan, which lasted from 1761 to 1799, unceasing warfare not only kept the whole country in continual turmoil but also led to a great intermingling of various classes in the population. A strong Mahratta element had been introduced into the northern and eastern districts by the settlements of the Bijapur. These had been followed by the Moghul government. The Mysore Rajas had established their power, and they were pledged to the Mahrattas to buy off their repeated invasions. Migrations of the people *en masse* from a district threatened with such incursions were so frequent that a special word, *talasé*, came into use to describe these fugitives. But under Haidar, wholesale transportations of population took place. In 1766, after the conquest of Malabar, 15,000 Nairs were deported to the less populous parts of Mysore, though only 200 are said to have survived. Large numbers of Coorgs were forcibly converted and removed to Seringapatam, of whom 10,000 made their escape on the night of Tipu's defeat by the British in February 1792. On Haidar's invasion of the Carnatic in 1780, when the district of Tanjore was ravaged, all the weavers and their families of that part were collected and driven to Seringapatam to people the island. The population of Srirangapatna was bodily transferred to the same place to furnish inhabitants for the suburb of Ganjam; while large numbers of Bedar youth, forcibly converted to Islam, were formed into the effective *chela* battalions of his army.

The pursuits of peace were naturally interfered with, and sometimes almost at a standstill, during these times of commotion; while under the pretext of *nazarána*, the people both rich and poor were mulcted of all they had to pay the expenses of war or meet the exactions levied by the enemy. Wilks speaks of "the frequency in Mysore of that most fatal source of depopulation, the presence of a Mahratta army. The usurpation of Haidar Ali" he says "may be considered as complete in 1760: at that time many of the districts were permanently occupied by Mahratta troops. Gopal Rao Hari invaded Mysore in the same year. It was again invaded by Bini Visaji Pandit in 1761; by Madhu Rao in 1765, 1767 and 1770; by Tryambak Rao in 1771; by Raghunatha Rao in 1774; by Hari Pant Purkya in 1776 and 1786; and lastly I have investigated on the spot and examined the traces of the merciless ravages committed in 1791 and 1792 by Parasuram Bhao. In consequence of these incessant calamities many districts formerly well peopled do not exhibit the vestige of a human being; and Chitaldroog District in particular may be considered as deprived of the great mass of its inhabitants.' During the last wars of Mysore with the British, vast hordes of Lambinis accompanied the progress of the latter for the supply of grain; while considerable numbers of Tamil camp followers and traders attended on their footsteps for service and traffic.

From the peace of 1799 a more settled state of things was established, and the regency of Purnaiya was a prosperous period. The rebellion of 1831, though it caused disturbances in all parts of the country and retarded progress, did not probably introduce any new elements into the population. But one odious and barbarous custom which must have had some influence on the population may be mentioned. This was the sale by public auction of women who had been accused of adultery, the Government deriving a revenue from the transactions under the head of *Samayachar*, which was regularly farmed out in the large towns. "Among Brahmans and Komatis" says Wilks "females were not sold, but expelled from their caste and branded on the arm as prostitutes; they then paid to the *ijardar* an annual sum as long as they lived, and when they died all their property became his. Females of other Hindu castes were sold without any compunction by the *ijardar*, unless some relative stepped forward to satisfy his demand. These sales were not, as might be supposed, conducted by stealth, nor confined to places remote from general observation; for in the large town of Bangalore itself, under the very eyes of the European inhabitants, a large building was appropriated to the accommodation and sale of these unfortunate women, and so late as the month of July 1833 a distinct proclamation was necessary to enforce the abolition of this detestable traffic."

The various vicissitudes above recounted brought in many heterogenous components into the population of the country. They also perhaps stimulated an inclination to vagrant and Bohemian habits, accompanied with a tendency to improvidence and a trust that something would always turn up. The love of change and disposition to travel is kept up by pilgrimages and great fairs, and finds expression in the large annual migration to the coffee districts.

FAMINES.

Past Famines.—Regarding past famines the available information is very scanty, as the following extracts from the Report on the Mysore Famine of 1876—8 will show. "No record exists of any considerable famine due to drought having visited the Province of Mysore before the present time, though there are many references in Buchanan to the dreadful famines which followed on the devastation committed by the armies in the invasions of Parasuram Bhao and of Lord Cornwallis at the end of the last century :—

It is when war is joined to scarcity, and interrupts the transportation of grain, that famine produces all its horrors. These were never so severely felt before as during the invasion of Lord Cornwallis, when the country being attacked on all sides and penetrated in every direction by hostile armies, or by defending ones little less destructive, one-half at least of the inhabitants perished of absolute want. I do not mean by this to reflect on the noble leader of the British army; the people, everywhere that it came, seem sensible that he avoided, as much as was practicable, doing them any injury—1, 390.

"Of the country north of Madgiri he says :—

Ever since the devastation committed by Parasuram Bhao and the subsequent famine, it has been nearly waste, and many of the fields are overgrown with young trees—II, 4.

"Speaking of the Nagamangala Taluq :—

On the approach of the British army, the Sultan laid waste the whole country between this and the capital, and forced the inhabitants to retire to the hills. A large proportion perished of hunger and of the diseases following too scanty a diet, and in the whole Nagamangala country one-half of the inhabitants are now wanting, although they have had eight years to recover. This is the calculation of the officers of Government. To judge from the desolation that I see around me, I should conclude the loss to be greater.

Famines of 1824 and 1833.—"In the present century, periods of scarcity have occurred in 1824 and 1833, but the traces of them in the official records are but slight. In 1824 the distress in Madras appears to have been very severe, and a remonstrance was made by the Government with the Raja of Mysore, who, it was reported, was putting hindrances in the way of export. When the early rain showed signs of failing (in June and July 1824), the Raja directed his officers to have prayers offered in the most important temples for rain, and to feed Brahmans. On these relief measures Rs. 3,434 were spent, and the results were apparently favourable, for the late rains were full and abundant. In 1833, again, the Madras districts adjoining Mysore suffered very severely, and the loss of life in the Guntoor district was so great that it was known as the Guntoor famine; but Mysore seems only to have shared in these sufferings in a more limited degree. Relief works were started by the Commissioner, whose orders were that each male labourer should be paid in grain one seer of ragi, each female and child over ten, three quarters of a seer. Works were to

be selected so as to keep people near their villages, and large numbers were not to be allowed to concentrate in one place. The estimated cost of the relief works was Rs. 32,000, but I have not found any record of the actual expenditure. Prices (ac-
30 higher than 30 seers of
pressure. In September

Famine of 1866.—"Mr. Dalrymple's report on the Madras famine of 1866 contains some account of the scarcity prevailing in these years in the adjoining districts of the Madras Presidency which were affected more severely than Mysore.

for a short time, severe distress, due to
ning upon reduced stocks and a scanty
harvest in 1865, but it was confined for the most part to the Chitaldroog District and the taluks on the north-eastern borders of the province, in Tumkur and Kolar. The tanks were generally dry, and the early or Kartik crop of rice was a failure, involving a loss of 3 lakhs, out of a land revenue of 75 lakhs. Grain had been largely exported to Bellary and Dharwar, where the cultivation of cotton had to a great extent superseded that of food-crops, and the stocks in the country were consequently low. Common rice rose to 6½ seers per rupee, and ragi to 10½, or nearly four times the usual prices, and in the most distressed parts they were considerably dearer. In Sira in August the price of ragi was 7 seers, and of rice 5 seers per rupee. In June 1866 the distress was very severe; it was reported that many people were subsisting by grinding the kernels of tamarind fruit and the cotton seed to flour; and by feeding on leaves and roots, especially the root of the aloe. Villages were deserted by their inhabitants, who emigrated in search of food, and some cases of starvation were reported. The latter rains of September and October, however, were very plentiful, agriculture revived, and the acute symptoms of famine at once passed away. It was enjoined on all officers to exercise no interference with the market prices, or with the free exportation of grain; and when a Committee was formed at Bangalore to buy grain cheap and sell it retail at cost price, the Chief Commissioner refused to assist their object by any grant of public money, or to allow any Government officer to hold a place on the Committee for fear of violating the principles of free trade."

The Famine of 1877.—The latest and severest of recorded famines, that of 1877, has been so fully described in the separate Report on the subject that little needs here be said. The Administration Report for 1880-1 also has the following remarks bearing upon this subject. "Mysore has been peculiarly exposed to the disastrous effects of the vicissitudes of climate. The year 1831, when the government of the State was taken in hand, was a year of famine, and on several occasions since, the progress of the country has been retarded by the same misfortune. The ten years following 1851 mark a time of great trial, when year after year the scarcity and ill-timed rain-

country, the misfortune which was to come put them completely in the shade. The failure of rain in the years 1875 to 1877 brought about a famine such as was never known before. The events of these years are too recent to require detailed recapitulation

and impoverished its agricultural resources, and they led to an appalling loss of population as shown by the recent census, to the extent of 1,172,548, taking the decimal increment under normal conditions so low as 6 per cent. The revenue of Mysore, which had by 1862 reached a crore of rupees, went on developing until it reached 110½ lakhs of rupees before the famine. In 1876-77 however the collections amounted to only 82½ lakhs, and in 1877-78 they were so low as 69½ lakhs, and though in the next year the revenue realized, including the arrears of the past, reached 121 lakhs, yet the experience of the two following years shows that for some time to come, it cannot be expected greatly to exceed 104 lakhs."

The following extracts from Lord Lytton's Minute of the 14th November 1878 contain a succinct account of the causes and progress of the famine. "The country of Mysore contained, at the census of 1871, a population of 5,055,000, nine-tenths of whom live by the land. In ordinary years it produces about 20

per cent more food than its population can consume; its land is held by a body of well-to-do peasant proprietors, who in average years have a comfortable surplus income; 15 per cent of its cultivated lands is irrigated, mainly from tanks; it is connected with the coast by a railway, and it is traversed by a net-work of fairly good roads; it had prospered for many years, although either the early or the latter rain-fall was occasionally scanty over a part of the province The beginning of the recent calamity was the partial failure of the rains in 1875; the rain-fall was from one-third to two-thirds of the average; much of the food-crop was lost; but the stocks of food in Mysore have always been large; and this failure caused only temporary or occasional distress, for the price of food did not rise to double the ordinary rates. In the year 1876 the rain-fall again was very short; barely a third of the ordinary harvest was reaped; matters were aggravated by the fact that crops had failed in the adjacent districts of Madras and Bombay; and by the middle of December 1876 famine had begun. From December till March matters grew worse; 500 tons of food (enough to support 900,000 people) were imported daily by railway; yet the price of food ranged, during those months, at from 13 to 15 lbs. a rupee; that is to say, at four to five times the ordinary rates. In the months of April and May 1877, the usual spring showers came, and hope revived. But as the month of June wore on and as July came, it was apparent that the early rains were going to fail again, and for the third year in succession. Panic and mortality spread among the people; famine increased in the land; and it was not until the bountiful latter rains of September and October 1877 that the pressure of famine began to abate. During the eight months of extreme famine, no crops were reaped; the price of food ranged from three to six times the ordinary rates; and for the common people there were no means of earning wages outside the relief works. Even in 1877-78, though some relief was felt, the yield of the harvest was less than half of the food-crop of an ordinary year. From November 1877 till the present time of writing (Nov. 1878) the price of food has ranged at nearly three times the rate of ordinary years."

AGRICULTURE AND THE SOIL.

System of Agriculture.—In regard to the results of the system of agriculture and the productive power of the soil, Mr. Elliott made minute investigations and has recorded the following results. "The prevailing soil in Mysore is of a red color, formed of decomposed gneiss, poor and dry in character when compared with the rich loam of Hindustan Proper or the black soil of the Deccan. When the crops are off the ground it looks grey, hard, and unproductive: but after it has been tilled under the influence of the April showers, it assumes a warm purple tone; and when the crops on it are green and the undulating landscape is flecked with patches of light and shade from the drifting clouds, it reminds one much of the scenery in Devonshire. The main exception to this red soil is the north part of Chitaldroog, which abuts on the Bellary district of Madras, and consists mostly of black cotton soil (decomposed laterite), and there are tracts of the same black soil in many other parts of the province. In this red soil the crop that is mainly grown, where there is no irrigation, is *ragi* (*cleusine corocana* or *cynosurus corocanus*) the favourite food throughout Mysore. It is known in Upper India as *mandwa* or *marwa*. Other crops are also cultivated, either in conjunction with *ragi*, or in inferior lands; but their area is small, and the produce is of little account compared with *ragi*. The best land is devoted to raising this crop: the fields are well tilled and highly manured, as much as ten tons of manure being sometimes placed on an acre.

"*Ragi* is a singularly delicate plant to base completely the staple crop of the country. Sown usually late in June or early in July (though both the sowing time and the maturity are earlier in the western than in the eastern districts), after the heavy rain-fall which should usher in the south-west monsoon has soaked the ground, it then requires occasional but slight showers; a fall of from half an inch to an inch every ten or fifteen days is what the cultivator likes best; heavy rain during July and August, when it is young, would destroy the plant, and cessation of rain withers it up. When it approaches maturity, it requires the abundant downpour which marks the change of the monsoon to fill the ear, and fine weather to ripen it. It is cut in November and December, but not immediately threshed; the ear clasps the tiny grains so tight that they can hardly be separated from it till the plant has been thoroughly dried, and it is therefore piled in small stacks for a couple of months and then spread out, dried, and trodden with

cattle or threshed with sticks in the months of January to March. Along with the ragi a bean called ballar or avare (*dolichos lablab*) is sown in lines about six feet apart; this when the ragi is cut, has room to spread over all the field; it ripens and the pods are picked in January and February. The only other dry crop of any importance is the small bean called kulti or hurah (*dolichos uniflorus*), which is known by the English as horse-gram, though largely used as a food by the people. It is sown in September generally, for the most part in fields not considered good enough for ragi, and never manured, and ripens in December and January; and it and the ballar are then threshed or trodden out at once.

"It follows from this description that as far as the dry cultivation is concerned, that is, about 85 per cent of the arable area, there is but one crop in the year, and there is no rotation of crops. Ragi is sown year after year in the same field and kulti in the same field. Kulti cannot be sown if the north-east monsoon fails, and the production of ragi depends on the occurrence of both monsoons and on their downfall being seasonable and suitable

"The area under irrigation is about 15 per cent of the whole cultivation, but the return from wet land is so much larger than that from dry, that the produce of the irrigated area is probably about 25 per cent of the whole produce of the country. Rice, which is the main crop grown in irrigated land, is not much eaten except by Brahmans, but it always commands a ready sale for export, and it may broadly be said that the average ryot in ordinary years eats his ragi (with the other cognate dry crops), keeping a little for storing and for seed and selling enough to pay his revenue, and that he sells his rice to purchase clothes, sugar, spices and other luxuries."

Results on the people.—"Thus it will be seen that the life of the agriculturist in Mysore is rather an easy one. No such continuous toil is known to him as that which consumes the days and sometimes the nights of his brother in Northern India, whose rain crop indeed gives him but little labour, but who ploughs and re-ploughs half his fields twelve and fourteen times to prepare them for the rain or cold weather crop, and throughout the winter months rises at 3 to work the well which must not cease to yield its trickle if the wheat is to be kept alive. In Mysore it is sown, or thrice and sown, ling, till the crop is ing and occasional as in. The Vaisakh rice crop requires, giving employment to the going on, tying the cultivator to

the land, and preventing loss of his other crops. B are empty, and there can l

Emigration to Coffee districts.—"This easy system of agriculture tends to foster the habit of emigration to the Malabar during the cold weather. The coffee plantations offer employment to a great number of labourers in coffee-picking, which lasts mainly from November to the end of February. Then almost all the coolies return to their villages to keep the Ugadi feast or New Year at home, only a few remaining permanently there in April when there is clearing numbers for fresh plantation. are who ordinarily emigrate to coffee. The eastern parts of Hassan and of Mysore are the tracts in which the emigration is most common, so much so that it is never easy to find labourers there for Public Works, all the surplus population having left for coffee. Tumkur and none go from Kolar or tl Cintaldroog. Sir Richard Temple, in his that the 'Tumkur District annually sends away some 30,000 labourers to the coffee districts.' I have not been able to ascertain where this information was got, but it probably is not very far from the truth. In the end of September 1877 Major Moncrieff calculated that there were about 70,000 Mysore people in Coorg, though that was before the usual emigration time, but the season was altogether abnormal. The two Associations of coffee planters in North and South Wynal informed Colonel Hay that they ordinarily employed from 55,000 to 60,000 coolies. Judging from this, it may be estimated

that the number commonly employed in Coorg must be from 80,000 to 100,000, in Manjarabad and Koppa not less than 10,000, and in the Nilgiri plantations also about 10,000. Altogether the sum total of coolies who emigrate for employment must be more than 150,000; and as these are adults, male and female, they represent a total population of about 350,000. The wages usually given on coffee estates are 4 annas per man, and 2 annas 8 pies per woman, daily. Assuming that they are employed for four months, and consume half their pay, the savings brought home by these 150,000 people amount to 18½ lakhs of rupees, or a quarter of the land revenue of the province."

General condition of the Ryot.—"So far the condition of the ryot is extremely advantageous; and on the whole I have no hesitation in saying that I consider the Mysore ryot to be, or to have been, better off than any class of cultivators in any province of India that I am acquainted with. The evidences of his prosperity were visible in his well-built, roomy, tiled house, with its cattle shed and stack-yard adjoining, in his capacious grain pits, in his numerous flocks and herds. Had he not been well to do, stout-hearted, and self-reliant, and possessed of a beneficial interest in his land, the ryot would not have held out through the first year of failure, and would not have passed through the terrible calamity of the second as little scathed as he has been."

Productive Power of the Soil.—"What the average produce in an ordinary year amounts to is one of those questions which no one has ever solved with any approach to accuracy, and all that can be attempted is to make an approximate guess, more or less sound, according to the width of the experience and observation on which it is based. A respectable consensus of opinion points to the assumption that for dry land an estimate of 2 khandis (or 8 maunds, or 640 lbs.) per cultivated acre, and for wet land 3 khandis (or 12 maunds, or 960 lbs.) will not be far from the real produce in a good year. But there are certain deductions to be made from this. A year is very seldom good both for dry and wet crops; to satisfy the wet crops it generally is necessary that there should be too much rain for the dry, and what is sufficient for the dry crops is seldom enough for the rice; or else, as in the years of drought since 1874, there is too little for both. So that probably an average year would not contain two average seasons, and the ordinary production of both crops taken together should be put a little lower. The seed grain comes to 8 seers per acre for dry and 25 seers for wet land, the wastage during a year may be estimated at 5 per cent, leaving a residuum available for consumption and export. The consumption per head of a labouring adult when well off is according to the best judges about 1 seer or 2 lbs. a day, and rather above it than below; but allowing for those who are pinched for means, 2 lbs. may be taken as a fair average ration for an adult; and when women, children and infants are reckoned in, the ordinary consumption per head cannot be reckoned at quite 1½ lbs. a day. I take 480 lbs. or 1½ khandis, as the usual rate of consumption per head per annum."

Prices of food.—"The general run of prices has always been low, and food, being produced in quantities considerably above the local demand, has been cheap. The ordinary price of ragi was from 30 to 40 seers (or 60 to 80 lbs.) per rupee, the higher price prevailing in large towns and in the western districts where ragi is less grown. Rice, for which a greater export demand exists, ruled much higher, from 12 to 15 seers (27 to 34 lbs.) per rupee. The seer, it should be mentioned, is in Mysore for almost all food-articles a measure of quantity, not of weight; its cubical contents being according to the Government standard, 74·8 inches. Thus the weight differs according to the specific gravity and the close packing of the article measured. A seer of rice weighs 2½ lbs. generally, a seer of ragi about 2 lbs. The result of these low prices was naturally to lower the rate of wages. When a man could live comfortably on 12 annas worth of ragi for a month, he could not expect or receive a higher rate of pay. From this cause the Public Works Department were able to get their earth-work done at very low prices, and a cubic yard of earth for an anna became a kind of general standard in the mind."

Trade.—"The country abounds in active and enterprising traders. In ordinary years, salt, piece-goods, and metals are brought to Bangalore by rail and distributed by country carts all over the province, ragi, rice, coffee, cocoanuts, and areca-

nuts being exported in return. The food-supply is usually in excess of the local consumption: every ryot raises more produce than his household requires, and as he was seldom so much in debt as to have mortgaged it beforehand, he usually took it off to the market town to sell at the best advantage. An active habit of trafficking in grain is encouraged also by the frequent recurrence of local scarcities: in almost every year some depleted localities have to supply themselves from neighbouring and more prosperous parts. Nor is this traffic entirely in the hands of a guild or caste; the ryots themselves are constantly in the habit of clubbing together and sending off one or two of their number to buy grain at any convenient market or fair. The carts are good, with light well-made wheels, and the bullocks are of a famous breed and capable of much exertion; the ordinary load of a cart is more than half a ton, and the ordinary day's march 18 to 20 miles. Thus all things have combined to encourage commerce and to make trade brisk and active. The good effect of this was visible in 1877, when the great net-work of roads groaned under the endless trains of travelling carts, and every grain of ragi and rice, seen alike in the largest and the remotest market, was either carried from the railway terminus or brought up the Western Ghats, and distributed throughout the province by the unaided efforts of local enterprise."

SYNOPSIS OF CENSUS RESULTS

Summary.—The following is a summary view, showing at a glance the principal component elements and distribution of the population in 1881.

	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Per square mile.
Totals	2,085,842	2,100,816	4,186,168	169.32
<i>By Religion.</i>				<i>Percentage.</i>
Hindus	1,562,268	1,983,303	3,545,576	91.25
Jains	5,546	5,214	10,760	0.25
Muhammadans	102,626	97,858	200,484	4.78
Christians	15,350	13,899	29,249	0.69
Others	52	67	119	...
<i>By Occupation.</i>				
Professional Class	90,452	4,918	95,400	2.27
Domestic "	15,223	9,333	24,556	0.59
Commercial "	45,866	10,142	55,508	1.32
Agricultural "	1,003,826	599,809	1,603,635	38.42
Industrial "	129,926	46,034	174,960	4.17
Indefinite and non productive	797,049	1,430,080	2,227,129	53.20
<i>Urban or Rural.</i>				
In towns	171,663	177,799	349,362	8.34
In villages	1,914,279	1,922,517	3,836,826	91.65

The great bulk of the population is thus seen to be Hindu, rural, and agricultural. The females exceed the males, but this apparently abnormal result, which is a direct effect of the late famine, is confined to the Hindus, and does not extend to those of the other religions reckoned as a whole.

Former Census Results.—The first Census is said to have been taken in 1841, and the next in 1861; but these were, it is believed, *Maheshwari* estimates,

arrived at by multiplying the ascertained number of families by a figure assumed to be the average number of members composing each. The figure taken for the calculation in 1804 was, according to Wilks, $4\frac{1}{2}$ and the same may have been subsequently adopted. However this may be, the estimates of population formed on the khāneshumāri system were found, when compared with the regular census results of 1871, the first occasion on which the figures were obtained by actual enumeration of the people, to be 23 per cent too low. So far however as they go, the khāneshumāri totals are not without value for purposes of comparison. They are thus stated:—

Year.	Population.	Increase per cent per annum.
1841	3,050,713	1·23 in 10 years:
1851	3,426,458	
1860	3,821,000	1·27 " 9 "
1870	4,108,607	·75 " 10 "

The rate of increase for 29 years, therefore, was 34·67 per cent, or 1·16 per cent per annum. A normal annual increase of 1 per cent may, it would thus appear, be accepted as an estimate well within the mark. Of European countries, the annual rate of increase in Belgium has been 1 per cent for 50 years past, in England and Wales 1·4 per cent for 10 years, in Germany 1·14 for 5 years. In India, the annual increase for the past 10 years has been at the rate of 1·16 in Bengal, and 1·31 in Berar.

DENSITY OF THE POPULATION.

FINAL CENSUS FORM I.

In the whole Province.—The total population as ascertained by the Census of 1881 is 4,186,188, which, distributed over 24,723 square miles, yields the rate of 169·32 per square mile. In order to compare this with the rate obtained in the Census of 1871, it is necessary to reduce the estimate of area from 27,077½ square miles, as then adopted, to 24,723, the estimate of 1881. On applying this correction, the density of population in 1871 was 204·48 as against 169·32 in 1881, a decrease of 35·16 per square mile.

In Districts.—The following are the figures by Districts:—

District.	Area in square miles.	Population per square mile.		Decrease.
		In 1871.	In 1881.	
Bangalore	2,901	285·54	230·65	54·89
Kolar	1,891	327·21	243·85	83·36
Tumkur	3,420	184·86	120·81	64·05
Mysore	2,980	313·48	302·87	10·61
Hassan	1,879	355·15	285·15	70·00
Shimoga	3,797	131·41	131·61	...
Kadur	2,984	111·90	110·02	1·88
Chitaldroog	4,871	109·08	77·25	31·83

Allowance for Capital Towns.—In regard to the Bangalore District, if the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore be deducted, we have 237·47 per square mile in 1871 against 177·72 in 1881, a diminution of 59·75. Similarly, if the city of Mysore be deducted from the Mysore District, we have 297·40 per square mile in 1871 against 282·92 in 1881, a diminution of 14·48.

Comparison with other Provinces.—The density of population in the Mysore State compared with that of other Indian Provinces is most nearly equal to the density of population in the State of Jeypore in Rajputana, where it is 175·14 per square mile; and to that of the British district of Poona in the Bombay Presidency, where it is 168·40 per square mile.

With British colonies.—Compared with British colonial possessions, Mysore is almost equal in extent to Ceylon (25,865 square miles), and has a population nearly equal to that of the Dominion of Canada (4,324,310 in 1881.)

With European countries.—To extend the comparison to the countries of Europe which most nearly yield the same figures, we may say that Mysore has the area of Greece (25,041), with the population of Portugal (4,348,551 in 1881). But in density of population Ireland (162) comes the nearest, and in fact the normal population of Mysore is almost the same as that of Ireland at the last census (5,174,836 in 1881). Or we may say that Mysore is 5,000 square miles less than Scotland (29,819) in area, but has 450,000 more inhabitants than that country (3,735,573 in 1881). Yet the whole population of the Mysore country falls far short of that of London alone (4,764,312 in 1881).

Distribution by the new Districts of 1883.—The Census Forms are drawn up in accordance with the distribution of 8 Districts which existed in 1881. But since that time a revision has been made of the Districts, and for purposes of future reference the population as returned in the Census of 1881 is here further shown distributed according to the 6 Districts which were formed in 1883.

District.				Males	Females,	Total
Bangalore	...	...	...	357,371	366,927	724,298
Kolar ...	...	...	...	216,731	251,617	468,348
Tumkur	...	...	...	318,094	318,580	636,674
Mysore ...	...	...	...	583,071	611,016	1,194,087
Shimoga	...	...	...	300,540	282,028	582,568
Kadur ...	...	...	...	220,035	270,180	490,215
Total.....				2,085,812	2,100,346	4,186,158

Towns and Villages.—The number of towns and villages is returned as 12,446 in 1871, but in 1881 their numbers are not returned. These numbers must be at-
or primary
or second-
These num-

Houses.—There are reckoned to be 901,344 houses, of which 733,200 are "occupied" as dwellings, and 168,144 are "unoccupied," being offices, temples, shops and other premises not used for residence. The average number of persons per occupied house is 5·71, but this rate is exceeded in 4 Districts, especially in Mysore District, where the average is 6·49, and in Bangalore District, where it is 6·17. The figures for 1871 showed 1,012,738 houses in the Province, with an average of 5 persons to each house, but no distinction was made between occupied and unoccupied premises. On the other hand a distinction, not noted in the present census, was made between houses of the better sort, namely, such as were valued at Rs. 500 and upwards, and those of an inferior sort. The former then numbered 30,213 with 6·3 persons per house, the latter 982,525 with 4·9.

Comparison of Statistics for 1871 and 1881.—The following table compares the figures for the two census periods :—

District.	Number of Towns and Villages.		Number of Houses.		Persons per square mile.		Houses per square mile.		Persons per house.	
	1871	1881	1871	1881	1871	1881	1871	1881	1871	1881*
Bangalore ...	2,511	2,450	176,621	150,712	6.9	0.54	60.6	45.06	4.7	6.17
Kolar ...	2,911	2,903	165,722	95,320	1.1	1.53	61.4	60.51	3.7	6.21
Tumkur ...	2,181	2,225	121,562	114,599	0.7	0.67	31.6	31.73	5.1	4.55
Mysore ...	2,175	2,137	171,662	170,633	6.5	0.72	41.6	57.26	5.5	6.49
Hassan ...	3,159	3,021	123,069	132,541	1.0	1.61	37.4	70.61	5.4	6.34
Sikmoga ...	2,823	1,975	99,932	94,510	0.7	0.52	23.9	21.90	5.5	5.65
Kader ...	1,979	1,553	63,230	72,156	0.9	0.16	27.6	21.10	5.3	5.30
Chitaldroog ...	1,511	1,420	93,400	16,222	0.7	6.20	21.6	17.70	5.5	5.32
Total.....	13,679	12,655	1,012,371	1,011,311	0.7	0.71	37.1	55.46	5.0	5.71

* Excludes the number of "exceptional" houses only.

There are anomalies presented by these figures which it is difficult to explain except on the hypothesis of a difference in the mode of making the returns. Thus, although Kolar District has more villages in 1881 than in 1871, it has greatly fewer houses, the consequence being that the people were more crowded in each house. This greater crowding of the residents per house is also very marked in Bangalore and Mysore Districts.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

FINAL CENSUS FORM II.

Population Totals.—The population of Mysore as ascertained by the Census of 1881 amounts to 1,186,183. The following is a comparison of the results with those obtained in the previous Census of 1871.

Census of—					Males.	Females.	Total.
1871...	...	...	...	...	2,535,224	2,519,488	5,053,412
1881..	..	...	...	...	2,085,842	2,100,346	4,186,188
Decrease.....					450,082	419,142	869,224

These returns thus show a loss in 1881 of 869,224 on the total population as existing in 1871, being a diminution at the rate of 17.19 per cent. The decrease has fallen more heavily on males than on females by 17.74 to 16.63 per cent. The proportion of the sexes has thus been reversed, for whereas the males in 1871 outnumbered the females in the ratio of 100.65 to 100, they are in 1881 only 99.3 to 100.

There is only one cause to which these grave results can be traced, that dire calamity which overtook the country in 1876 and 1877, the famine: no other occurrence of sufficient magnitude to account for them has happened. Moreover, if 869,224 represents the resultant loss on the whole population three years after the removal of the scourge, during which there must have been every tendency to recovery in the figures, it would seem *prima facie* that the higher estimate of 1,050,000 computed at

the time from the Test Census of 1878 as the total loss due to the famine, may have been nearer the mark than the lower one of 750,000 then suggested in lieu of it. This is indeed virtually admitted by Sir James Gordon in the Administration Report for 1880—81, where he says—"The figured tables (of the Census of 1881) show a loss of 869,224 on the population of 1871, and if it may be assumed that the population had increased by 6 per cent up to the beginning of the famine, it represents a loss of 1,172,548 souls, without making any allowance for partial recovery in the last two years."

District Totals.—On confronting the details for the several Districts with one another, the following is the outcome :—

District.	Males.		Females.		Totals.		Difference in totals. + or —	Percentage of decrease.
	1871	1881	1871	1881	1871	1881		
Bangalore ...	414,513	330,820	413,811	338,319	828,324	669,139	—159,215	19.22
Kolar ...	309,685	228,193	309,269	232,936	618,954	461,129	—157,825	25.66
Tumkur ...	315,440	203,253	316,799	209,030	632,239	413,183	—219,056	34.64
Mysore ...	467,562	443,179	475,625	459,387	943,187	902,566	—40,621	4.30
Hassan ...	328,324	261,416	340,093	274,390	668,417	535,806	—132,611	19.85
Shimoga ...	258,446	259,296	210,530	240,432	468,976	499,728	+ 752	...
Kadur ...	170,337	169,668	163,588	158,659	333,925	328,327	—5,598	1.67
Chitaldroog ...	271,587	190,017	259,773	186,293	531,360	376,310	—155,050	29.17

With an insignificant exception in Shimoga District, these figures tell a tale of very wide spread distress, especially in the eastern and northern parts of the country. The limits of several of the Districts have, it is true, undergone some variation since 1871, so that the intercomparison is not strictly accurate in each case, but the Districts in the aggregate remain the same, transfers that have taken place being only from one to another, the changes thus counterbalance on the whole. But an allowance for the presence of the large District for the presence of the large far from a decrease, there has been for this exceptionally populous population of 513,282 in 1881 against which forms a percentage of 25.16.

District Totals.—On comparing the increase so as to ascertain we obtain the follow-

Divisions.	Totals.		Difference + or —	Percentage of difference.
	in 1871	in 1881		
Hindus ...	4,807,425	3,945,676	—861,849	—17.92
Jains ...	13,035	10,760	—2,275	—17.45
Mahamudars ...	298,931	298,484	—447	—0.15
Christians ...	25,676	27,249	+ 1,573	+ 6.13
Others ...	255	119	—136	—53.24

It thus appears that while Hindus and Muhammadans lost, especially the former, Christians gained in numbers. Also the Hindu losses were about $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 of those of the Muhammadans. The Jains were shown separately in 1871 and included among Hindus in 1881: for the purpose of this comparison I have separated them in both returns, but their rate of loss so nearly corresponds with that of the Hindus as not to affect the above broad statement.

In regard to the Christians their rate of increase is thus apportioned :—

Christians.				Totals.		Increase.	Percentage.
				in 1871	in 1881		
Roman Catholics...	...	...	...	18,257	20,510	2,253	12.34
Protestants	...	...	...	7,344	7,847	503	6.84
Others	...	...	...	75	892	817	

We thus arrive at the result that, apart from the fact of so very large a number having sprung up compared with the similar class in 1871 who do not acknowledge themselves as of either denomination, the rate of increase was about double among Roman Catholics of what it was among Protestants. And a further investigation would show that this increase is mainly among Native Christians.

The conclusions that may be drawn from these figures point to the famine as equally a cause, though necessarily not the sole cause, of the decrease in the Hindu and Muhammadan population and of the increase in the Christian population. For the accessions to the latter may perhaps to some extent be due to the numbers of unclaimed children rescued from the jaws of death that on the closing of the famine orphanages were transferred to the care of the Protestant and Catholic Mission bodies.

Why the famine should have fallen with so much greater severity on Hindus than on Muhammadans admits of various explanations. There is no reason to suppose that Muhammadans are as a body either more liberal or more benevolent in times of distress, or that their means are greater than those of the Hindus, but they form a more compact and united community, with equality of rights and a strong sectarian bond, which doubtless renders what organization they have for charity more effective; while on the other hand, the Hindus are not only split up into innumerable castes and sects irreconcilable in vital matters, but the entire lower orders are regarded as objects of aversion and causes of contamination. Not only so, but owing to the restrictions of caste in matters of food, the resources from which to feed a starving population of Hindus are rigorously confined to products which at such a time are the least to be had: while Muhammadans, having no such prohibitions to hinder them, can take advantage of other supplies in which nature may have been more bountiful.

Vital Statistics.—For the determination of the birth and death rates of the Province the available data are very imperfect. The following figures have been compiled from the returns for the past 12 years, but it is evident that only in the last 3 years have the figures begun to approach probable accuracy. So long as the number of deaths registered continued greatly in excess of the births, it was self evident that no just conclusion could be based on such statistics: and in 1875 the Deputy Surgeon General (Dr. George Smith) expressed his opinion that there must then have been a deficiency of about 14 per mille in the deaths and of 30 per mille in the births. From the 1st of April 1879 a new system of registration was introduced to remedy these defects, and the result has been a more trustworthy record.

Annual Number of Births and Deaths registered.

Year.	Births.		Deaths.		Population on which estimated.
	Number.	Per mille.	Number.	Per mille	
1871...	33,921	6.71	58,218	11.51	5,055,412
1872..	45,602	9.02	57,990	11.47	as per Census of 1871.
1873...	42,574	8.42	53,340	10.45	"
1874...	38,010	7.81	51,230	10.13	"
1875...	34,846	6.89	51,276	10.14	"
1876...	34,402	6.80	54,265	10.73	"
1877...	24,013	4.75	243,166	48.10	"
1878...	12,782	3.12	73,343	17.68	4,100,000
1879...	49,666	12.11	80,291	19.58	as per Test Census of 1878
1880...	87,315	20.85	79,822	19.06	4,186,188
1881...	99,521	23.77	71,240	17.01	as per Census of 1881.
1882...	100,784	24.07	70,892	16.93	"

So far as any deduction can be made from these figures, it would appear that a normal death-rate of 10 to 11 per mille per annum before the famine was by that calamity suddenly raised to over 48 per mille: and that similarly a normal birth-rate of 6 to 9 per mille per annum was brought down by the famine to between 3 and 4 per mille. In other words, the mortality due to the famine was nearly five-fold that of an ordinary year, while the number of births fell to a half.

By Sex.—The following are the details by sex for the last three years, and the ratio of the figures to the total population of the same sex —

Year.	Births.				Deaths.			
	Males.	Per mille.	Females.	Per mille	Males.	Per mille.	Females.	Per mille.
1880 ...	45,034	21.68	42,476	20.22	42,127	20.19	37,695	17.94
1881 ...	50,866	24.38	46,655	23.16	36,024	17.55	34,616	16.48
1882 ...	51,780	24.82	49,004	23.33	36,353	17.42	34,539	16.44
Means.....	49,227	23.59	46,678	22.24	38,368	18.39	35,617	16.95

For Bangalore.—It may be useful to compare with the foregoing the figures for the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore for 5 years past.

*Births and Deaths Registered in Bangalore (Town and Cantonment)
for 5 years from 1878 to 1882.*

Year.	Births.				Deaths.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per mille.*	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per mille.*
1878 ...	1,287	1,235	2,522	17·69	1,890	1,780	3,670	25·75
1879 ...	1,601	1,529	3,130	21·96	1,405	1,344	2,749	19·28
1880 ...	1,623	1,645	3,268	22·93	1,267	1,140	2,407	16·88
1881 ...	1,614	1,630	3,244	20·81	1,411	1,448	2,859	18·34
1882 ...	1,881	1,804	3,685	23·64	1,240	1,233	2,473	15·86
Means ...	1,601	1,569	3,170	21·41	1,443	1,389	2,832	19·22

* Pop. 142,513 in 1871 : 155,857 in 1881.

For Mysore.—The following is a similar statement for the city of Mysore ; but it is evident that the figures cannot be relied on, at least as regards the number of births.

Births and Deaths registered in the City of Mysore for 5 years, from 1878 to 1882.

Year.	Births.				Deaths.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per mille.*	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per mille.*
1878 ...	286	244	530	9·16	849	772	1,621	28·03
1879 ...	244	178	422	7·29	552	493	1,045	18·01
1880 ...	401	338	739	12·43	638	523	1,161	20·02
1881 ...	635	595	1,230	20·40	702	596	1,298	21·52
1882 ...	848	657	1,505	24·96	906	903	1,809	30·00
Means ...	483	402	885	14·85	729	657	1,387	23·53

* Pop. 57,815 in 1871 : 60,292 in 1881.

Comparison with figures of 1871 and 1878.—This is the place in which it was intended to inquire how the Census Returns of 1881 compared with those of the Test Census of 1878 and those of the General Census of 1871 as regards

the hoblis and " " " " " failed examination at the end of the famine. But, " " " " " comparison, unexpected difficulties have arisen. " " " " " traced of the Test Census of 1878 beyond the results published in Mr. Elliott's Report: then, the figures quoted by Mr. Elliott as those of the Census of 1871 differ in many cases from those of the printed returns of that Census, and no explanation can be discovered of the variations: lastly, even local inquiry has failed to identify in " " " " " selected for the Test Census in 1878. Owing to the and Hoblis which has since been carried out, added officials who could give information on the subject, it has been found absolutely unavoidable to omit from the calculations the entire hoblis of Ajampura in Kadur District, also with 30 villages. For the attention to the exact figures has been

By Districts.—The following, allowing for the above omissions, is a summary of the comparative results by Districts.—

District,	No. of villages in which Test Census was taken in 1878.	Population of these villages in 1871.	Population of the same in 1878.	Percentage of decrease.	Population of the same in 1881	Percentage of increase since 1878.
Bangalore	269	73,375	49,076	33.56	53,633	9.28
Kolar	233	62,477	37,923	27.73	39,039	2.99
Tumkur	218	68,354	36,704	37.10	37,523	2.23
Mysore	133	46,871	37,864	19.21	45,279	17.58
Hassan	211	45,611	32,369	29.03	34,679	7.13
Shimoga	97	32,007	23,111	5.92	30,357	7.98
Kadur	60	19,073	12,505	34.43	15,109	20.62
Chitaldroog	163	74,657	48,823	38.62	50,074	9.27
Total.....	1,394	402,924	230,375	30.41	305,713	9.03

Results of the Comparison.—The actual interval between the Census of the 14th November 1871 and the Test Census of the 19th January 1878 was 6 years and 2 months; and between the latter and the Census of the 17th February 1881 the interval was 3 years and 1 month. Taking the intervening periods as 6 and 3 years respectively, it appears from the " " " " " subjected to the Test Census, which embraced 51 " " " " " the population in the 6 years to the close of the 5.06 per cent per annum, and that for the 3 years succeeding the famine the population recovered its strength at the rate of 3.01 per cent per annum. But much of this latter rate must have been due to return of emigrants, as we have deduced 1.16 per cent as the normal annual rate of increase spread over a long series of years. And that this is the fair normal ratio of annual increment finds confirmation in the opinion of the Deputy Surgeon General on the vital statistics, already quoted; for according to him the annual excess of births over deaths would be 1.2 per cent if they were accurately recorded.

The Loss by Famine.—In order to apply the above results to the actual figures of the present and former General Census returns, with the view of estimating by the light of the most recent investigations what the loss of population by the great Famine of 1876 and 1877 was, the following calculations seem to be required. The decrease of population in 1881 below that of 1871 was 17·19 per cent. If to this be added a normal increase of 3·48 per cent allowed to have taken place since the close of the famine in 1878, we arrive at 20·67 per cent as the apparent decrease at that time; which, turned into figures, represents a loss of 1,044,897 lives. But from 1871 to 1876 when the famine began, or say during 5 years, the population must have been adding on its normal rates of growth. We may estimate the population just before the famine therefore at 5·80 per cent above what it was in 1871. Adding then this increase to the loss already estimated, the total loss due to the famine and its attendant evil influences, whether by deaths or by failure of births, rises to the sum of 1,338,095.

In short, if these estimates may be relied on, we are justified in reckoning that Mysore entered into the famine with a population 5,348,340 strong and came out of it with a population reduced to 4,010,245; and this in spite of lavish expenditure and the supremest efforts to stem the dreadful tide of mortality. What then must have been the depletion of over-stocked populations produced by such natural calamities in times when next to no remedial measures were attempted.

Corroboration of Estimates.—It may further be added that the results of the foregoing calculations seem to be fairly in accordance with the figures admitted by Sir James Gordon (see p. 39), namely, “1,172,548 without making any allowance for partial recovery in the last two years.” But there is another way in which somewhat similar results may be arrived at. Taking the ordinary mortality at 24 per mille, which as Dr. Smith estimated would be about the correct proportion, and reckoning that this, basing our calculation on the deductions made on p. 41, was raised by the famine to nearly five-fold or say 4·75 times; also, on the same grounds, estimating that a mean annual birth-rate of 36 per mille was reduced by the famine to one half: the effect of these losses operating for 21 months would result in a total reduction of 1,235,464 in the population. The results arrived at by Mr. Elliott were much the same, namely, an actual decrease in the population of 1,260,750; but by allowing for emigrants who might return the number was reduced to 1,160,750. By whatever process therefore the subject is approached, the appalling extent of the calamity, in spite of everything done to mitigate it, stands out in unequivocal proportions.*

*Guided by the returns of the Preliminary and the Final enumerations of the Test Census, Mr. Elliott says, they give “a death-rate of 127·8 and a birth-rate of 7 per mille. These figures may, I believe, be taken as absolutely correct...Such a rate of mortality, if continued for 8½ years, would have exterminated the whole population.”

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY RELIGION.

FINAL CENSUS FORM III.

Main Religions.—To the entire population those professing the three main religious beliefs bear the following proportion:—

Hindus, including Jains	..	..	..	94.50	per cent.
Muhammadans	..	..	..	4.78	"
Christians	..	..	..	69	"

As the corresponding figures for 1871 were 95.34, 4.13 and .50 respectively, there has been for the decade a considerable increase in the number and proportion of Christians. Muhammadans, though fewer by 8,500, bear a higher proportion to the total population than before; while the Hindus have greatly declined both in numbers and proportion. On comparing the sexes, a preponderance of females over males has taken place among Hindus, but not among Muhammadans and Christians. These must therefore be looked upon as somewhat abnormal results, due to the calamitous events of 1876 and 1877.

Comparison of statistics.—The following table presents the whole of the facts at one glance:—

Class.	1871.				1881.			
	Males.	Females	Total.	Per-centage	Males.	Females	Total.	Per-centage.
Hindus ..	2,107,642	2,399,783	4,807,425	95.09	1,962,268	1,983,308	3,945,576	94.25
Jains ...	6,780	6,255	13,035	25	5,516	5,214	10,760	25
Muhammadans	107,786	101,206	208,991	4.13	102,626	97,858	200,484	4.78
Christians ...	13,526	12,150	25,676	50	15,350	13,899	29,249	69
Others ...	191	94	285	...	52	67	119	...
Total	2,535,921	2,519,488	5,055,412	...	2,085,842	2,100,346	4,186,188	...

Among the "others" in 1881 are included 9 Buddhists, 47 Parsis, 29 Sikhs and 1 Jew.

District totals.— claims 21.7 per cent of the v and Hassan District with 15 Shimoga District. Mysore, Hassan, Tumkur and Kadur Districts have from 14 to 11 per cent. The Muhammadans congregate most in Bangalore District, and then in Mysore District; the proportion of the whole in the former being 27.7 per cent and in the latter 20.4 per cent. Christians are of course most numerous in Bangalore District, to which 68 per cent of the whole belong, while in Mysore and Hassan, which have the next highest numbers, there are only 8.9 and 8.1 per cent of the Christian population. Of the 9 Buddhists, 8 are in Bangalore District. Of the 47 Parsis, 36 are in Mysore District, and 11 in Bangalore District. The Sikhs are most numerous in Hassan District, which has 25 out of the 41; 10 are in Mysore District and 6 in Tumkur District. The single Jew is in Hassan District.

It will be useful for future reference to include here a table of the Population according to Religion distributed by the Districts as reorganized in 1883.

Population according to Religion as returned in Final Census Form III of 1891, distributed by Districts as reorganized in 1893.

DISTRICT.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.			Christians.			Eud- dhists.			Parsis.			Sikhs.			Jews.			Others.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bangalore	317,237	327,989	645,226	29,812	29,291	59,103	10,314	9,636	19,950	4	4	8	4	7	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar	235,074	240,406	475,480	11,191	10,794	21,985	466	417	883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	306,203	307,525	613,728	11,500	10,775	22,275	386	278	664	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	558,526	586,772	1,145,298	23,111	22,728	45,839	1,398	1,463	2,861	...	...	...	14	22	36	18	17	35	...	...	...	4	14	18
Shimoga	283,084	265,655	548,739	16,645	15,669	32,314	811	702	1,513	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur	267,690	260,175	527,865	10,367	9,601	19,968	1,975	1,403	3,378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	3
Total.....	1,967,814	1,988,522	3,956,336	102,626	97,858	200,484	15,350	13,899	29,249	5	4	9	18	29	47	22	19	41	1	...	1	6	15	21

Christians (Form III A).—The analysis of the returns for Christians shows the following elements:—

European British subjects	..	..	5,033 or 17·2 per cent.
Other Europeans or Americans	..	..	155 " 5 "
Eurasians	..	..	3,040 " 10·3 "
Natives	..	..	21,021 " 71·8 "

Total Christians... 29,249

Distributed according to creed, 26·8 per cent are Protestants, and 70·1 per cent Roman Catholics, while 3 per cent belong to neither.

The following are the details:—

Class	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Others.
European British subjects ...	4,027	853	153
Other Europeans or Americans	60	86	9
Eurasians ..	1,603	1,081	266
Natives ..	2,067	18,490	464
Totals.....	7,847	20,510	892

Protestants.—The head Protestants includes the following denominations and number of adherents under each.

Denomination.	Europeans	Eurasians	Natives.	Total.
Church of England ...	3,577	1,496	513	5,586
Wesleyans...	260	84	1,300	1,644
Congregationalists ...	22	6	219	247
Presbyterians	161	45	33	242
Baptists	57	62	2	121
Armenians	7	...	...	7

Muhammadans (Form III B).—The Muhammadans are divided into the following sects:—

Sunni	..	179,296	or	89·4 per cent.
Shiah	..	4,248	"	21 "
Wahbabi	..	516	"	2 "
Daire or Mahdavi	..	3,777	"	1·8 "
Others	..	12,647	"	6·3 "

The large number returned as belonging to none of the above sects, it will be seen when Form VIII comes under review, are composed of Pindari, Labbe, Maiman

the time of census for trade at the western coast, which they annually frequent at certain seasons for that purpose. Their numbers in 1871 were 648 males and 729 females; there has thus been a very large development of the sect, and the disproportion of the sexes has been intensified. But the Daires, it is stated, do not intermarry with the rest of the Muhammadans, and this might perhaps go some way towards explaining the preponderance of females, though not in itself sufficient to account for the disparity in numbers.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY SEX.

FINAL CENSUS FORM IV.

Ratio of the sexes.—The following table shows the ratio of the sexes in each District and in the whole Province, as returned in 1871 and in 1881:—

District				Males to 100 Females.		
				1871	1881.	Difference.
Bangalore	...	...	...	100.17	97.78	—2.39
Kolar	...	...	...	100.13	97.96	—2.17
Tumkur	...	...	...	99.25	96.81	—2.44
Mysore	...	...	...	98.31	96.47	—1.84
Hassan	...	...	...	96.54	95.27	—1.27
Shimoga	...	...	...	107.45	107.84	+0.39
Kadur	...	...	...	104.13	106.93	+2.80
Chikballa	...	...	...	101.55	101.99	—2.56
Total.....				100.65	99.39	—1.26

While therefore in 1871 only 3 out of the 8 Districts had fewer males than females, in 1881 only 3 Districts had more males than females. Of the former it was remarked at the time that the deficiency was largely due to the emigration of male coolies to the coffee districts in Wynad and Coorg at the date of the census, a season when there is a great demand for labor on the coffee estates and hardly any farming operations are being carried on in the plains. The same explanation holds good in the present case, and the Coorg Census accordingly shows 48,688 natives of Mysore in that Province at the time of enumeration, of whom 28,981 were males and only 19,707 females. In the Madras Districts of the Nilgiris and Malabar were 33,024, of whom 20,987 were males and only 12,037 females. To a similar cause may doubtless be attributed some of the increase in the male population returned in the Kadur District, where there has been a great development of coffee planting since 1871, and in a less degree in Shimoga District. But with all allowances on this account, the figures point unmistakably to the great disturbance caused by the famine in all the social relations of the people.

But it should here be stated that according to some authorities, and proceeding upon the statistics of European countries, which are no doubt generally more reliable and have certainly been recorded for longer periods than those of Asiatic countries, an excess of females over males, in the proportion of about 105 of the former to 100 of the latter, is the normal condition of any population. So far therefore as the returns fail of exhibiting some such result by so much is it argued that the female population has been, from whatever cause, understated.

However much credit may be due to this theory, that it holds universally good has yet to be proved. As a matter of fact, the present census has not yielded results which go far towards establishing its truth when applied to India. The returns for Mysore, both in 1871 and 1881, seem to show a very even balance of the sexes as present in the country at the time of enumeration. In 1871 there were 100.65 males to 100 females; in 1881 there are 100.69 females to 100 males. And when the large emigration of male labourers to the coffee districts and the fact of their absence, especially at the period of the latter census, are taken into account, there seems little reason to believe that the total number of females materially exceeds that of males, or even that it does so at all.

By Religions.—It has already been seen that it is only under the head of Hindus that the females exceed the males in the aggregate. A further inspection shows that this irregular result has not been produced among the higher orders—the Brahmins and Kshatriyas—but is confined to the lower orders forming the great

body of the people, especially the agricultural classes; and among them principally affects the Toreya and the Vakkaliga, with the exception of Hālu Vakkaliga. It must be noted, however, that in certain castes the excess of females over males is not peculiar to the present census, but existed in 1871. They were the Rajpinde, Besta, Banajiga, Ganiga, Goniga, Kuruba, Vakkaliga and outcastes. Among the Mubammadans, although in the general total the males are not below the females in number, there are two sections in which the females exceed the males, namely Daire or Mahdavis and Pindaris. Moreover the same was the case with these two classes in 1871. In fact, except the Rajpinde, no class, Hindu or Muhammadan, shows such a disproportion of the sexes either in 1871 or 1881 as the Daire, while the Pindari is the only class deficient in males in 1871 which has shown some tendency to recover the due proportion in 1881.

The following table shows the ratio in each of these census periods of all the castes and tribes in which the females exceeded the males:—

Caste.	Males to 100 Females.		Remarks.
	1871.	1881	
HINDUS.			
Trading class.			
Nagarla ...	...	98.37	
Miscellaneous.			
Rechevar ...	...	96.44	Raypinde in 1871 were 85.27.
Jetti ...	...	97.26	
Agricultural class.			
Svachar ...	...	97.63	The Hala Vakkaliga have more males than females in 1881.
Vakkaliga ...	} 98.30	{ 94.25	
Kunchiga ...		{ 98.38	
Raddi ...		{ 97.43	
Sadar ...		{ 98.29	
Karula ...	98.98	97.46	The Besta, which included the Toreya in 1871, were then 98.85.
Uppara... ..	..	99.05	
Heda ...	...	98.71	
Toreya ...	...	92.36	
Teluga Banajiga ...	99.86	96.69	
Idiga ..	...	98.32	
Artisans.			
Togala... ..	...	95.32	
Agasa ...	...	98.22	
Goniga ...	93.57	92.82	
Ganiga ...	97.62	94.87	
Wandering tribes.			
Domba ...	...	96.54	
Outcastes			
Holeyra ...	} 98.91	{ 98.54	
Madiga ...		{ 97.37	
Aboriginal tribes.			
Soliga ...	...	96.55	
MUHAMMADANS.			
Daire or Mahdavi ...	88.88	61.41	
Pindari ...	92.05	93.01	

Civil condition.—The following is a summary of the civil or conjugal condition of the people belonging to the main religious divisions:—

Civil condition.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Christians.		Others.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Single ...	1,087,216	714,812	58,553	36,063	9,874	6,667	31	21
Married ...	757,493	770,414	39,788	39,430	4,995	4,731	21	32
Widowed ...	123,105	503,296	4,285	22,365	481	2,501	0	14

The above figures yield the following percentages:—

Religion.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Hindus ...	55.2	35.9	38.4	38.7	6.2	26.3
Muhammadans ...	57.0	36.8	38.7	40.2	4.1	22.8
Christians ...	64.3	48.5	32.5	34.0	3.1	17.9

Ages of the married (Form VI).—The proportion of those who are married at ages under 25 stands thus:—

Age.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Christians.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0—9 ...	.0	.6	.0	.2	.0	.0
10—14 ...	.4	3.3	.2	2.1	.0	.7
15—19 ...	1.2	6.0	.6	6.3	.3	4.7
20—24 ...	3.1	7.6	2.4	8.5	2.3	6.5

In regard to early marriage it thus appears that, out of 100, there are three as many Hindu girls married under the age of 10 as Musalmani girls: and as many again under the age of 15. Also that out of 100, twice as many Hindu are married under the ages of 15 and 20 respectively as Musalman boys at these

The actual numbers are 1,251 boys and 12,020 girls married under 10 among Hindus, 53 boys and 214 girls among Muhammadans, with 3 boys and 8 girls among Christians. Between 10 and 15 there are 7,896 boys and 67,427 girls married of the Hindus, 210 boys and 2,121 girls of the Muhammadans, 15 boys and 107 girls of Christians. But it must be borne in mind that betrothed children are considered married though they do not live together till the puberty of the girl. As soon as puberty occurs it is compulsory.

The report from the Kolar District draws attention to a Sudra girl of 2 years unmarried; also a Kuruba boy of 2 and a Banajiga boy of 4. The Chitaldroog District says, "the tables show that Sudra infants not even a year old and very young children of the outcastes and even of the Muhammadan faith have been married under the marriage tie by their parents." Early marriage is supposed to be specially obligatory in the case of Brahmani girls, who rarely exceed the age of 15 at the time of the ceremony. A few however appear as old as 15 who are not

married. Some of these cases may be due to social reform, but from one District the explanation received is that they are generally either girls who have been excommunicated or the offspring of such persons.

Ages of the widowed.—For those who are widowed the following are the percentages between the ages of 10 and 30.

Age.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Christians.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
10— ...	0	2	0	0	0	0
15— ...	0	6	0	3	0	2
20— ...	1	15	0	9	0	7
25— ...	4	24	2	15	2	12

There are 24 Hindu boys and 358 Hindu girls under 10 returned as widowed, while among Muhammadans only 3 boys and 2 girls under that age are so designated: no Christians. From 10 to 15 there are 341 boys and 4,936 girls widowed among the Hindus, 11 boys and 81 girls among the Muhammadans, and 3 girls among the Christians.

Of Hindu women between the ages of 30 and 40, there are 5.7 per cent widows to 8.6 per cent wives. Musalmanis of the same age show 4.4 per cent widows to 9.1 per cent wives. Christian women between 30 and 40 are 3.1 per cent widows to 9.3 per cent wives, or as 1 to 3.

A Woddar girl of 4 is entered as widowed also a Sudra girl of the same age. becomes equally debarred in most castes from marrying again or from indulgence in social pleasures of any kind to the end of life. This it is which lends such importance to the question of widow re-marriage as a proposed measure of Hindu social reform.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE.

FINAL CENSUS FORM VII.

Totals by periods.—The following details show the numbers of the population at various ages, and the percentage to the total:—

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage.
Below 15 ...	767,991	770,432	1,538,423	26.74
15 and below 30 ..	580,905	599,309	1,180,214	23.19
30 " 50 ...	551,822	508,021	1,059,843	25.31
50 and upwards ...	185,124	222,524	407,648	27.9

Females preponderate over males at every period up to below 10. From 10 and below 20, the males exceed the females. The latter again outrun the males from 20 to below the age of 30. From 30 years of age to below 50, males again take the lead. From 50 and upwards, especially between 50 and below 55, and from 60 upwards, females greatly outnumber males.

The following are the details for these periods :—

Ages.			Male.	Female.	Proportion of Males to 100 Females.
0—9	...	...	476,827	502,720	94.84
10—	...	...	493,997	450,051	109.76
20—	...	...	378,072	416,970	90.87
30—	...	...	551,822	508,021	108.62
50 and upwards	...	...	185,124	222,584	83.17

Figures of 1871.—The age periods adopted for the Census of 1871 do not correspond with those for the Census of 1881 ; hence inter-comparison is not possible. But so far as the figures of 1871 went, the following were some of the results. To the age of 6, females preponderated over males ; from that to 12, males were in excess ; from above 12 to 30, females were in excess ; from above 30 to 60, males took the lead ; above 60, females were again ahead. The exact figures at these age periods in 1871 were :—

Ages.	Male.	Female.	Proportion of males to 100 females.
0—6	486,644	502,250	96.70
—12	436,292	393,040	111.00
—30	879,690	964,020	91.25
—60	680,345	607,134	112.05
above 60	52,953	52,044	101.74

The only general conclusion that can be drawn from these statements is that greater male power was inherent in the population as it stood in 1871 than in the population as it stood in 1881 : but at the most marriageable age, from 20 up to 30, young men were on both occasions either wanting or abroad.

Infants.—The statistics for the periods of infancy are of special importance in connection with the check on the birth rate which was one of the effects of the famine. Assuming that the famine came to an end about the middle of 1878, we have, up to the time of the Census, a period of nearly 2 years during which the birth rate would tend to recover itself and approximate the normal percentage of ordinary times.

The actual returns yield the following results :—

Percentage of Infants.	Under 1 year.	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—9
Total to total population.....	2.95	1.43	1.32	1.65	2.10	13.93
Males to male population ...	2.88	1.41	1.28	1.53	2.03	13.78
Females to female population	3.02	1.45	1.36	1.76	2.10	14.15

In order to allow of a comparison being made with the figures obtained in the Census of 1871 a special column was, by the Census Commissioner's instructions, provided in the working register. By resort to this the following table is obtained.

Percentage of Infants.	1871.		1881.	
	1 Year.	Above 1 and under 6	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 6.
Total to total population.....	892	1565	295	901
Males to male population ..	383	1535	288	876
Females to female population ...	402	1631	302	926

The first column for 1881 shows a deficiency of nearly 1 per cent as compared with the first column for 1871, but these are not strictly based on equivalent data, for infants which had completed 1 year were included in 1871 whereas they were excluded in 1881. Nevertheless the difference would probably be very slight, and may for the present purpose be disregarded. So far however as it would affect the result, it would go towards raising the percentage of 1881, and making up the deficiency above pointed out, though perhaps not fully. At any rate the ratio of infants of one year and under would seem to be rising to the normal level, with a slight advantage in favour of female infants. The effects of the famine in reducing the birth-rate may thus be assumed to have worked off, though the usual excess of male births, as indicated by the figures given on page 41, had not yet established itself.

Children.— age, it appears that they formed in 1881 only 19.57 per cent in 1871, a deficiency of 7.61 population of 10 years ago. The actual figures were 989,894 in 1871 and 501,067 in 1881, showing even three years after the famine a loss of nearly half a million from the combined causes of famine mortality and failure of births. If the comparison be carried on, as with the aid of the working register can be done, for children above 6 and under 12, which will embrace all who were born before the famine and survived it, we have the following results:—

Percentage of children of age 6 to 12	1871	1881.
Total to total population...	16.40	21.33
Males to male population ..	17.20	21.41
Females to female population ..	15.59	21.23

We here emerge from the trough of the famine wave and find that no other abnormal influences were at work to check the healthy and natural increase of the

of population at this age of nearly 64,000 in spite of what the country had passed through in the ten years.

The following table shows the population of the country in 1881, by age and sex.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Total Population.
Under 1	60,078	63,639	123,717	24.75
1—	29,462	30,511	59,973	11.99
2—	26,807	28,737	55,544	11.11
3—	31,992	37,150	69,142	13.83
4—	42,548	45,403	87,951	17.59
5—	51,931	52,809	104,740	20.95
6—	60,100	62,104	122,204	24.44
7—	52,296	55,823	108,119	21.62
8—	42,101	43,511	85,612	17.12
9—	33,512	43,022	76,534	15.31
10—12	213,334	291,497	504,831	100.00
13—14	77,830	66,215	144,045	28.81
Total...	767,991	770,811	1,538,802	100.00

These figures make it abundantly plain, if further evidence were wanting, that it is among infants of 1, 2 and 3 years of age, or such as were born in the famine period, that the great deficit occurs; and that at least half the number of infants of these ages that would ordinarily have been in existence either never came to the birth or were mercifully carried off by death soon after their appearance in the world.

Adult population.—For the adult population, or all from the age of 15 to below 60, the following are the figures, rising by quinquennial steps:—

Age.				Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage to total population.
15—	...	...	...	202,833	182,339	385,172	9.20
20—	.	...	...	176,786	204,431	381,217	9.10
25—	...	...	...	201,286	212,539	413,825	9.88
30—	...	...	...	188,071	186,130	374,201	8.93
35—	...	...	...	153,610	124,480	278,090	6.64
40—	...	...	...	131,549	126,577	258,126	6.16
45—	...	...	...	78,592	70,834	149,426	3.56
50—	...	...	...	75,328	91,720	167,048	3.99
55—59	...	...	...	35,214	37,226	72,440	1.73
Total.....				1,243,269	1,236,276	2,479,545	59.23

Adults in 1871.—In order to compare the above results, as nearly as can be done, with those of the census of 1871, it is necessary to form decennial groups from 20 upwards. As regards the prior stage, we can only put the figures for 12 to 20 in 1871 against those for 13 to 19 in 1881, which are periods too dissimilar for useful comparison.

1871.				1881.		
Age.		Total.	Percentage to total population.	Age.	Total.	Percentage to total population.
21—30	...	981,782	19.42	20—	795,042	18.99
—40	...	640,693	12.67	30—	652,291	15.58
—50	...	443,360	8.77	40—	407,552	9.73
—60	...	233,426	4.61	50—59	239,488	5.72
Total.....		2,299,261	45.48	...	2,094,373	50.03

It will be seen that the figures for 1871 include those aged 60 but not those aged 20, while the figures for 1881 take in those who are of the age 20 but not those of the age 60. The effect would be somewhat in favour of 1881. Yet even with this item on its side, the total for 1881 falls short by 200,000 of the total for 1871. But whereas the proportion which the latter bore to the entire population was only 45.48 per cent, the smaller total of 1881 bears the higher proportion of 50.03 per cent.

Comparison of those between 20 and 30.—The actual numbers are not very greatly divergent in the respective decennial stages except the first. This embraces for 1871 those of the age 21 to 30, and for 1881 those of the age 20 to

29, yet the latter shows a deficiency of 186,740. The decrease is thus distributed between the sexes :—

Year.				Age	Males.	Females.
1871	...	...	...	21—30	477,997	503,785
1881	...	...	...	20—29	378,072	416,970
Decrease				...	99,925	86,815

Difference how accounted for.—The only conclusion I can draw

age fell victims to want of due nourishment at the time of the famine, yet considering that this is the period at which the vital powers are perhaps the most capable of enduring privation, and when also the spirit of adventure is the strongest, there is room to hope that young Mysore at the time of the census was to a much larger extent than usual employed beyond the limits of the mother country.

The aged.—The population of those aged 60 years and upwards stands thus :—

Age				Males	Females.	Total.	Percentage to total population
60—	...	...	...	53,232	67,368	120,600	2.88
70—	...	...	...	15,985	19,895	35,880	0.85
80—	...	...	...	5,365	6,375	11,740	0.28
Total.....				74,582	93,638	168,220	4.01

The longevity of women seems from these figures to be greater than that of men. But, besides the proverbial uncertainty of natives as to their ages, there is no doubt a tendency to exaggerate the age when it passes beyond a certain limit. The only centenarian specially noted is a Daure woman at Channapatna, reported as 105 years old. She must therefore have been born in 1776, when Haidar Ali was at the zenith of his power.

Figures of 1871.—The Census of 1871 included those were actually 60 years old in the various years, and among these there were 52,953 males and 60 no subsequent stages were 52,953 males and 60 per cent of the whole. If those of 1881 it would be the famine, the past ten

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY CASTES OR TRIBES.

FINAL CENSUS FORM VIII.

System adopted.—On the system of classification to be adopted under this head, the Census Commissioner intimated as follows on the 27th May 1881.

"It has been decided—

(1) that unless the Local Governments wish for special reasons to distinguish castes which number less than 100,000, no castes shall be separately classified which comprise fewer than 100,000 persons;

(2) that the castes shall be arranged—

- I. Brahmans.
- II. Rajputs.
- III. Castes of good social position.
- IV. Inferior castes.
- V. Non-Hindus or Aboriginal Castes and Tribes.

If then the principle to be observed in dividing off classes III and IV is once determined, there will be little or no difficulty in preparing the Final Forms."

To this the Dewan sent the following reply, with copy of the Tabulation orders that had been issued by him on the 8th May 1881.

"With regard to the classification of castes—No. I, Brahmans, admits of no doubt. The aboriginal tribes, few as they are in numbers, are shown under class V. Class IV consists of what are well known outcastes in these parts, comprising the two distinct tribes of Holayas and Madigas.

Under class II have been placed, besides the Rajputs, the Vaishyas or trading classes and other miscellaneous superior castes who do not ordinarily live by hard labour and whom it has been considered convenient to group together for statistical purposes. All the rest of the population have been placed under class III, forming the great bulk of the non-Brahmanical or Sudra classes, and comprising the various agricultural tribes other than outcastes and the various classes of artisans. If it is considered that class II should strictly be restricted to Rajputs, of whom there are none in this Province, excepting a few Arasus or Rajbindes, all those now shown under class II will be added to class III, and class II will be left blank as regards this province. No alteration in the existing arrangements followed here will be necessary."

Eventually, by circular of the 7th December 1881, the Government of India dropped the distinction above directed between classes III and IV, and adopted the following as the main classification.

- I. Brahmans.
- II. Rajputs.
- III. Other Hindu Castes.
- IV. Non Hindu or Aboriginal Castes and Tribes.
- V. Muhammadan Tribes.

Castes of over 100,000.—If the Report be confined to such castes or tribes as number 100,000 or over, the following will be the only ones calling for notice.

			Percentage on Total Population.
I.	Brahmans	162,652	3·88
III.	Other Hindu Castes—		
	Vakkaliga (farmers)	859,363	20·52
	Lingayits	470,269	11·23
	Kuruba (shepherds)	291,965	6·97
	Beda	171,269	4·09
	Golla (cowherds)	102,633	2·45
IV.	Non Hindu Castes—		
	Holaya	447,421	10·68
	Madiga	174,824	4·17
V.	Muhammadans—		
	*Sunnis	179,296	4·28
Total			2,859,692
			68·31

*This is of course a sectarian and not a tribal division.

But since the following account, based on the tables as furnished to me, was compiled before I had seen the correspondence above referred to, it seems better to leave it unaltered, as being more serviceable for local purposes, while still supplying the information which alone the Government of India profess to require

Castes of nearly 100,000.—It may however be added that the following further castes approach very near to 100,000 in numbers.—

			Percent to total population.
Telugu Banajiga	..	93,037	2 22
Panchala	..	91,423	2 18

The Banajiga, as the name indicates, are by origin traders and merchants, but they are now chiefly engaged in agriculture. The Panchala comprise the five guilds of superior artisans, composed of smiths, carpenters and masons, as described in a subsequent part of this Report.

Hindus.—The following then is a summary of the returns under the head of Hindus, including therein the outcastes, aborigines and vagrant tribes —

Divisions.	Males	Females	Total
I. Brahmans	81,888	80,751	162,639
II. Kshatriyas (Rajputs)	6,650	6,601	13,251
III. Other Hindu castes	1,540,209	1,558,479	3,098,688
IV. Outcastes, aboriginal and wandering tribe	339,067	342,678	681,745
Total...	1,967,814	1,988,522	3,956,336

As all the castes and tribes have been fully described by me in the *Gazetteer of Mysore*, reference may be conveniently made to that work, and description in much detail is here rendered unnecessary.

Brahmans.—The Brahmans belong to one of three main sects—Smārta, Mādhyā, or Srīvaishnava. The total number in 1871 was 169,637: hence Brahmans have suffered a decline of 4.11 per cent.

The instructions for tabulation provided for the classification of Brahmans primarily into these three religious sects of Smārta, Mādhyā and Srīvaishnava, and subordinate to each of these heads into the ethnic divisions which embrace the local designations. But in only one District (Chitaldroog) has this double classification been attended to: in all the other Districts only the sectarian divisions have been noted, while in the Mysore Municipality these are discarded and only the ethnic divisions observed. Moreover with reference to the Srīvaishnavas, while all the other Districts classify them under their particular sects, the Shimoga District notes only the major divisions of Vadagale and Tengale. Such irregularities have made it impossible to compile the statistics with absolute certainty on a uniform basis.

The following compares the strength of the three sects in the present and former Census:—

Year	Smārta.		Mādhyā.		Srīvaishnava.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
1871	114,823	67.7	36,625	21.6	18,189	10.7
1881	113,503	69.7	31,281	19.2	17,863	10.9
Decrease.....	1,320	1.1	5,344	14.5	321	1.7

and practically a failure of the prog. numbers on relief declined all deepening of money end of their *Lidar* and *Lidar* are in receipt and tradcures for the masonic fr that some and valuabl that some patam and 1 showers countries aft. Fairly the *Gujaratis*, *o*, and articles. The had all in Mysore. and 33. The *Melin*. The *Multani* are as youths who have *le* and Hassan. The registered in 1871!

1.29 per cent. The *Mudaliar* and *Pille* are a, servants and contractors who followed the fly in the Cantonment of Bangalore. More in 1871 to 1881, while most classes have dem 8,985 to 10,002. They are a thriving and ation to the education of their females. The aty, principally settled in the Mysore Dis- 71 to 1415 in 1881, or 128 per cent. The 1 Bangalore, engaged in Government service Kadur Districts. The *Gósdýi* are a quasi nerally wealthy merchants, trading in jewels are principally settled at Mysore, Seringa- *injardí*, and *Múltáni* are all traders from the lled The *Marvadi* deal in pearls and cloths: 27 rs and also trade in jewels, cloths and other a 154 to 82 in the 10 years they are nearly tani have increased from 180 and 26 to 235 galore and Shimoga, there are none in Mysore. pt a few in Mysore. The *Coorgs* are chiefly or their education there are also a few in Mysore o from Malabar, probably travellers. None were

Agricultura
following 17, arrangt

ong the Agricultural classes are included the nerical order —

Vakkahga ..	..	859,363
Lingáyits ..	..	470,269
Kuruba ..	..	291,965
Beda ..	..	171,269
Golla ..	..	102,633
Telugu Banajiga ..	..	93,037
Uppára ..	..	84,583
Kunchiga ..	..	82,474
Vadda ..	..	75,840
Námadhári or Malaya ..	..	66,386
Besta ..	..	65,826
Toreya ..	..	63,597
Hale Paika ..	..	63,246
Reddi ..	..	54,593
Tigala ..	..	44,283
T'diga ..	..	21,161
Kamma ..	..	7,663

Lingayits are placed at the head of the Agricultural class, but they are

A'rídhyá	5,912
Arya	33,932
Siváchár Gauda	259,110
" Banajiga	83,813
" Gaudiga	6,681
Other Lingáyits	80,521

also largely engaged as traders and form a very important feature of the population. Their divisions as given in the returns are noted in the margin. The *Lingáyits* or *Siváchárs* are followers of a sect which arose on the downfall of the Jains in the 12th century, and which received its principal development in the

Kannada speaking countries. Its founder was Basava, the prime minister of the Kalachurya king Bijjala of Kalyana, whose rule extended over the northern parts of Mysore. Basava was an A'rídhyá Brahman, but he refused to wear the Brahmanical thread, and rejected the authority of the Vedas and the Brahmins, together with the observances of caste, pilgrimage and penance. The *Lingáyits* are distinguished by

are the *Lingáyit* priests and schoolmasters, the former being often designated as *Vader-*

a corruption of Wodeyar, lord or master. So far as can be gathered from the Census Reports the following are the numbers and distribution of the Lingáyits:—

Mysore	470,269
Bombay	369,004
Nizam's Dominions	125,331
Madras	117,616
Coorg	35,000
Berar	20,338

Total.... 1,137,558

But these figures perhaps understate their real numbers, as there has always been confusion in the census notation in distinguishing between Lingáyits as a caste and Lingáyits as a sect of religious dissenters, under their various names of *Jangama*, *Lingadhári*, *Lingavanta*, *Siváchár*, &c.

Vakkaliga.—The *Vakkaliga*, to which the great body of the ryots belong, have

Gangadikára Vakkaliga	457,315
Nonata "	35,239
Morasa "	126,168
Hálu "	32,472
Sádar "	96,437
Other Vakkaliga	111,732

been returned under the heads in the margin. The total number has fallen from 1,190,949 in 1871 to 859,368 in 1881, or 27·83 per cent. The *Gangadikára Vakkaliga* are representatives of the subjects of the great province of Gangavádi, called a Ninety-six Thousand country, perhaps on account of its being divided into 96 náds, which occupied the whole of the south of Mysore

as determined from ancient inscriptions. The people of that province were properly called Gangavádikára, which term was gradually abbreviated into Gangadikára. Three fourths of this tribe are in the Hassan and Mysore Districts, and they are also numerous in Bangalore and Tumkur Districts, but in Kolar and Chitaldroog are hardly represented at all. The *Nonaba Vakkaliga* are similarly the representatives of the old province of Nonambavádi or Nolambavádi, a Thirty-two Thousand country, which occupied the Chitaldroog District and south western parts of Bellary. Nearly half the *Nonaba Vakkaliga* are now within the limits of the Kadur District, and also large numbers in Shimoga and Tumkur. Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore have scarcely any. The *Morasa Vakkaliga* are descendants of immigrants from a district apparently called Morasa nád, in the neighbourhood of Conjeveram, who settled in the country about Nandidroog. All but 1000 are found in the Kolar and Bangalore Districts. The *Hálu Vakkaliga* are most numerous in Kadur and Hassan Districts, which contain fifteen sixteenths of the whole. They combine the keeping of cows or buffaloes and sale of milk (*hálu*) with other agricultural pursuits. Of the *Sádar Vakkaliga* more than a half belong to Shimoga District, and a large number to Kadur District. They appear to have been originally Jains.

The *Kuruba* present the divisions given in the margin. They number 291,965

Hálu Kuruba	225,282
Handi "	17,413
Kambli "	49,270

in 1881 against 371,317 in 1871, a loss of 21·37 per cent. They form the great shepherd class, which according to tradition ruled over large tracts of country in the south of India in the earliest historical times. The

Hálu Kuruba are professional herdsmen, the *Handi Kuruba* are swine-herds, the *Kambli Kuruba* are engaged in the manufacture of woollen blankets and camblets, some of which are of remarkable fineness and proportionately expensive. Of the *Hálu Kuruba* more than a third are in the Mysore District. The *Kambli Kuruba* are most numerous in Kolar and Tumkur Districts, which contain half of the whole.

The *Béda* have been reduced from 262,101 in 1871 to 171,269 in 1881, or 34·65 per cent. They were in former days hunters and soldiers: most of the Palegars in Mysore were of this caste, and some of the best troops under Haidar and Tipu were Bedas. They preponderate in the Chitaldroog District, and are also numerous throughout the east and north. They are to a great extent of Telugu descent.

The *Golla* are properly cowherds and dairymen. They were 160,015 strong in 1871 against 102,633 in 1881, a loss of 35·86 per cent.

Uru Golla	57,916
Kádu "	44,717

They are of two classes, the *Uru* or town Golla and the *Kádu* or forest Golla. They were formerly largely employed in conveying money, both public and private,

from one part of the country to another, and were proverbial for their trustworthiness. The *Uru Golla* are mostly settled in Bangalore and Kolar Districts: the *Kádu Golla* are nearly all in Chitaldroog and Tumkur Districts.

The *Telugu Banajiga* show in their name the country of their origin. Their proper calling was doubtless trade, but they are largely engaged in agriculture. One third of the number are in Kolar District, and nearly as many in Bangalore District. Mysore District also has a considerable number.

The *Uppara* are properly salt-makers, but are now mostly engaged in agriculture. Nearly half the number belong to Mysore District, and for the rest they are most numerous in Kadur, Chitaldroog and Shimoga Districts. They were 32,036 in 1871 against 84,583 in 1881, this having lost more than 8 per cent.

The *Kuncha* are most numerous in Tumkur and Chitaldroog Districts, also in Shimoga District.

The *Vadda* are stone masons and well-diggers, and were originally immigrants from Orissa and the Telugu country. They are of two classes, the *Kallu* or stone Vadda, and the *Mannu* or earth Vadda. The former are most numerous in Kolar District, the latter in Shimoga and Bangalore Districts, also Kolar. The total number has been reduced from 115,766 in 1871 to 75,840 in 1881, or 34½ per cent.

The *Namarthira* or *Malara* were included in the last census as a sub-division of the Banajiga. They are principally found in the Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan Districts.

The *Betta* are properly fishermen, and also polanquin bearers, an occupation now almost gone out. Nearly a third of the number are in Tumkur District and a large number in Shimoga District. Their numbers seem to have fallen from 134,247 in 1871 to 65,826 in 1881, but the former figures also included the *Toreya*, who number 63,597 in 1881.

The *Toreya* are properly boatmen or ferry-men, and are closely allied to the *Betta*. They are almost confined to the Mysore District, which contains all but about 600, and these are in Hassan District. They are engaged in the wet cultivation fed by the numerous river channels of those parts.

The *Halepaika* are characteristic of the Shimoga District, which contains more than five sixths of the whole number, most of the rest being in Kadur and Hassan. They are properly toddy drawers, and formerly were distinguished as soldiers under the local chieftains.

The *Reddi* are most numerous in Bangalore and Kolar Districts, which contain five sixths of the whole number. Of the remaining Districts, Chitaldroog has the most. The *Reddi* or *Reddi* are to a great extent of Telugu origin.

The *Tigala* are of Tamil origin. More than half of them are settled in Bangalore District, and a fourth in Tumkur District. They are skilful market gardeners. Their numbers have been reduced from 55,043 in 1871 to 44,283 in 1881, or nearly 11 per cent.

The *Idiga* are a class of toddy drawers. They are most numerous in Mysore District, but also abound in Tumkur, Chitaldroog and Hassan Districts. They were 80,715 in 1871 and 21,161 in 1881, but in the former numbers were included the *Halepaika*, who are 63,246 in 1881. Hence this class has escaped the decimation which has fallen on most others in consequence of the famine.

The *Kamma* are principally found in Chitaldroog District, while Bangalore and Kolar Districts also contain a good number.

Artisans.—The Artisan classes are returned under 15 heads as follows, arranged in numerical order.

Pinchala	..	..	..	91,423
Davanga	..	..	..	43,427
Aqasa	..	..	..	69,928
Hajim	..	..	..	30,376
Kumbara	..	..	..	31,269
Giniga	..	..	..	29,449
Myada	..	..	..	12,585

Togata	..	..	..	11,243
Jáda	..	..	..	10,426
Padmasáli	..	..	..	7,052
Darji	..	..	..	5,991
Patvega	..	..	..	3,878
Góniga	..	..	..	1,531
Jamkhánadava	..	..	..	306
Others	..	..	..	2,185

The *Páñchúla* comprise five classes of superior handicraftsmen, namely:—

Agasála or goldsmiths.

Bógára or Kanchugára, brass and copper-smiths.

Kammár or Lóhár, iron and black smiths.

Badagi, carpenters.

Kallu Kutaga, stone cutters.

They are generally distributed, but preponderate in Mysore District, and are also numerous in Shimoga, Hassan and Bangalore Districts. Their numbers have fallen from 103,911 in 1871 to 91,423 in 1881, or 12 per cent.

The *Dévanga* form the great weaver class, whose calling, dependent on the hand-loom, has been to a great extent superseded by the extensive importation of the cheaper machine-woven stuffs of England, Europe and America. A large number are Lingáiyits in religion. Nearly a fourth of the whole belong to Bangalore District. There are also large numbers in Kadur, Hassan and Mysore Districts.

The *Agasa* are washermen; they form recognized members of the village corporation, and besides washing, supply torches, which it is a part of their duty to bear in public processions before the gods or high officers. They are, as may be expected, generally distributed, but abound in Mysore and Shimoga Districts. They have diminished in numbers from 86,971 in 1871 to 69,928 in 1881, or 19·82 per cent.

The *Hajám* or barbers, also called *Náyinda*, are likewise members of the village corporation, and are generally employed as musicians as well as in hair cutting and shaving. They prevail most in the Kolar, Bangalore and Mysore Districts. They were 39,632 in 1871 against 30,376 in 1881, a loss of 23·35 per cent.

The *Kumbára* are potters, and also dyers in indigo. About one-third of the number are in Mysore District, and the remainder are pretty equally distributed except in Chitaldroog District, which has the smallest number. Their total was 34,565 in 1871 and is 31,269 in 1881; they have thus lost 9·53 per cent.

The *Gániga* are oil-pressers and oil-mongers. More than a third belong to Mysore District, and a large number to Bangalore and Kolar Districts. In the northern and north-western districts they are few. In 1871 their numbers were 35,092, reduced in 1881 to 29,449, or more than 16 per cent.

The *Myáda* appear in the Census returns of 1871 under the Komatis or traders. They are most numerous in Mysore, Shimoga and Bangalore Districts.

The *Togata* were included in 1871 among the weavers. Nearly half the number are in Bangalore District, and the majority of the remainder in Kolar and Chitaldroog Districts.

The *Jáda* likewise went among the weavers in 1871. Half of them are settled in Hassan District, and most of the others in Shimoga and Kadur Districts.

The *Padmasáde* are also a class of weavers, and so returned in 1871. They are said to be of Telugu origin. They abound most in Bangalore, Kolar and Chitaldroog Districts.

The *Darjis* are tailors, and also calico printers. They are of Mahratta origin. Half the number are settled in Bangalore District, and the rest pretty equally distributed, except that Shimoga District has the largest number. In 1871 they were 9,556 strong, but in 1881 only 5,991; they have thus been reduced 37·3 per cent.

The *Patvega* are silk weavers, also Mahratta by origin. They are nearly all in Bangalore District and some in Chitaldroog District.

makers of gunny bags. The greater number
They have fallen from 1837 in 1871 to

The *Jamkhánadava* are carpet makers. They are also called *Patnūvāla*, and a few engage in cotton and silk weaving. They are said to be immigrants from the Madras Presidency.

Non-Hindu tribes and castes.—The non-Hindu tribes and castes are thus returned.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Outcastes	308,323	313,922	622,245
Wandering tribes ..	27,661	25,921	53,782
Aboriginal tribes ..	2,883	2,835	5,718
	339,067	342,678	681,745

The *Outcastes* are composed of the *Holaya* and the *Mádiga*, the former the lowest division of the Balagai or right hand faction, the latter the lowest of the Yedagai or left hand faction. They are returned as of the strength noted in the margin.

The *Holaya* outnumber the *Mádiga* in the proportion of about 2½ to 1. One-third of the *Holaya* belong to Mysore District and they also abound in Hassan, Bangalore and Kadar Districts. The *Mádiga* are most numerous where the *Holaya* are fewest, namely in Chitaldroog, Tumacoor and Bangalore District. B

the four orthodox castes, and all deliver any thing to a Brahman when meeting in a street or road, the *Holeya* moves as far as possible away from the path of his superior. The *Mádiga* are leather-dressers, an occupation in which the *Holeyas* seem not to engage. The outcaste population, which numbered 813,975 in 1871, had fallen in 1881 to 622,245, or 23·55 per cent

The *Wandering tribes* include those noted in the margin. The total number has fallen from 72,484 in 1871 to 53,782 in 1881, or 25·8 per cent. The *Lambini*, also called *Brinjari*, are a gypsy tribe, probably immigrants originally from Rajputana or some part of northern India, and speak a dialect of Hindustani. They are most numerous in Shimoga and Kadar Districts. They are principally engaged in transporting grain and other produce by means of large herds of pack bullocks, especially in the hilly and forest tracts where there are few good roads. During the *Wakatta* and *Wagga* wars they rendered valuable service in conveying

curious and picturesque
It consists principally of a tartan petticoat, and a shawl or mantle, often elaborately embroidered, which covers the head and upper part of the body. The hair is worn in ringlets or plaits hanging down each side of the face, decorated with small shells and terminating in tassels. The arms and ankles are profusely covered with trinkets made of bone, brass and other rude materials.

in Kadar, the last 67·63 per cent robbers carrying salt and grain from one market to another. They carry with them the frame-work of a rude description of hut, and while one part of the tribe proceeds with the baggage animals, the others settle for a time in some convenient spot, where they erect their huts and employ themselves in making mats and baskets, begging and stealing until their proximity becomes a nuisance to the villagers and they are compelled to move on. They are constantly associated with *Brinjiris* and other wanderers in burglaries, dacoities and acts of violence, and often escape detection owing to their

a large bunch or clignen on one side of the top of the head. The women wear an immense number of strings of small white and red beads and shells round the neck and falling over the bosom.

Jôys are mendicant devotees from all parts of India, recruited from all castes. They pretend to be fortune tellers. Nearly a half the number at the time of the census were in Shimoga District.

The *Domba* are wandering beggars, who make a living as tumblers, snake-charmers, &c. They speak a language allied to Hindustani and are supposed to be descended from some tribe of Northern India, such as the Doms.

The *Wild* or *Aboriginal* tribes number 5,718, and include the classes shown in the margin. Nearly all are confined to the Mysore District, where they are found among the hill ranges to the south, but the *Iraliga* are most numerous in Bangalore District.

Iraliga	...	...	1,229
Sólíga	...	..	1,596
Bettáda Kuruba	...	...	2,893

The *Iraliga*, who numbered 6,363 in 1871 are in 1881 returned at 1,229, and Hassan District which then contained 3,602 now has none at all. These results throw doubt on the accuracy of the census as regards these tribes. The *Sólíga* on the other hand, have increased from 1,069 in 1871 to 1,596 in 1881. They are chiefly found in the Bilikalangan hills on the south-eastern frontier of Mysore, where there are no other inhabitants but themselves and wild animals. They live in small communities of 6 or 7 huts in the dense parts of the forests, and cultivate with the hoe small patches of ground, where they grow a coarse kind of plantain, vegetables and a little ragi; on these, together with edible roots and the flesh of any animals they may capture, they subsist. They avoid strangers as much as possible, and seldom visit the low country unless when they have occasion to procure supplies, when one of their number is sent off to the nearest village to purchase whatever is required for the whole community. Owing to their keenness of sight, and skill in tracking animals, they are invaluable aids to any sportsman who visits the hills in search of game. The *Sólíga* are supposed to be an aboriginal race, and speak Hale Kannada.

The *Bettáda Kuruba* or Hill Kuruba, also called Kádu or wild Kuruba, are met with chiefly in the forests along the south-western boundary of Mysore and among the hills at the foot of the Nilgiri range. They live in small rudely built villages called *hádis*, and earn a livelihood by felling timber, at which they are very expert. Of late years a good many of them have sought employment as labourers on the neighbouring coffee estates. They are a diminutive race, the men being about 5 feet 2 inches in height but they are very active and capable of enduring great fatigue. A sub-division called *Jénu* or honey Kuruba engage in collecting honey and bees' wax. They are said to be inferior to the *Betta Kuruba* and darker in colour. These tribes have increased from 2,066 in 1871 to 2,893 in 1881, or 28½ per cent. All but a small number belong to the Mysore District.

Muhammadans.—Muhammadans have been returned under 10 heads, as in the margin—

Sunni	..	..	..	179,226
Shiah	..	..	..	4,248
Wahhábi	..	..	..	516
Daire or Mahdavi	..	..	..	3,777
Maiman	..	..	..	740
Pindári	..	..	..	5,055
Labbe	..	..	..	4,656
Mápille	..	..	..	395
Others	..	..	..	1,678
Kandaháris and foreigners	..	..	..	133

This classification is defective, inasmuch as it confounds together sectarian and national distinctions, and fails to show the religious sect of those put under the latter heads. So far as they are separately returned, the Sunnis form 89·43 and the Shiahs 2·11 per cent of the Muhammadan population.

The *Sunnis* are so called from *sunnat*, the customs and traditions of the faith, of which they profess to be the orthodox followers. More than one-fourth of the number reported are in Bangalore District, nearly another fifth in Mysore District, and a sixth in Shimoga District. In the other Districts they are not so numerous, the largest number being in Kolar District.

The *Shiahs* are dissenters who reject the claims, admitted by the Sunnis, of the three Khalifs that succeeded the prophet, and recognize Ali, the fourth Khalif, the

the Muhammadan
of God." The
In the former
ch, the correct-

ness of which is open to question

The *Wahhabis* are named after the founder of the sect, who arose in Arabia at the beginning of the last century. They profess to be puritans in religion, and condemn most of the customs and observances which have come to be reckoned as orthodox among Musalmans. They look for the coming of the Mahdi, whose advent will usher in the millennium of Islam and hold themselves bound to war against all infidels. Their numbers as reported in the census tables have risen from 141 in 1871 to 516 in 1881, counting in the latter only those separately returned as such. Nearly a half the number are in the Hassan District. There are scarcely any in Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldroog Districts.

The *Daire* or *Mahdavi* are a sect peculiar to Mysore, principally settled at Channapatna in the Bangalore District and at Bannur and Kungaval in the Mysore District. Their belief is that the Mahdi has already appeared, in the person of one Saiyid Ahmed who arose in Gujarat about 400 years ago claiming to be such. He obtained many followers and settled in Haidarabad, from which however, on being worsted in a great religious controversy, they were driven out, and then found an abode at Channapatna. They have a separate mosque of their own. Their priest, it is said, concludes prayers with the words "the Imam Mahdi has come and gone," to which the worshippers respond "truo we admit," both then unite in repeating "whoso doth not believe this is an infidel." They do not intermarry with the rest of the Muhammadans. Their numbers were returned in 1871 as 1377, while in 1881 they have grown to 2777, a most notable increase, the cause of which does not appear. Possibly the returns of 1871 did not give their strength fully. As pointed out in another part of this Report, there is a great disproportion of the sexes among them, the males being 1437 and the females 2340. The Daires carry on an active trade with the Western Coast.

The *Maiman* are immigrants from Cutch, principally found in Bangalore District, which contains two-thirds of the number, and in Mysore District. They were not separately shown in the census report of 1871. By origin they appear to have been Rajputs, and as Muhammadans are Sunnis.

The *Pundris* were perhaps Mahrattas in origin, but are more recently known as a gypsy tribe of Muhammadans who ravaged India in large predatory gangs and gave rise to many wars. They have now adopted a settled life and are found engaged, as in the Mysore Horse &c. They were to 5055 in 1881. Four-fifths of them

trader
were t.
Tipu Sultan's time. The *Mipille* belong to the Malabar coast, and the *Labbe* to the Coromandal coast, the principal seat of the latter being at Negapatam. They mostly visit the country temporarily for purposes of trade, hence there is a large preponderance of males over females. The two classes together were 2387 in 1871, while in 1881 they are 5038 or nearly double in number, of whom 4656 are *Labbe* and only 382 *Mipill* in Bangalore Districts.

The *Kanlahiris* and other Afghans and foreigners are most numerous in Bangalore and Shimoga Districts. They principally visit the country as horse dealers, and traders in cloth, and may be met travelling in the Districts with ponies or horses for sale.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY LANGUAGE.

FINAL CENSUS FORM IX.

Languages.—The population being grouped according to the mother-tongue or house-language, the following interesting results appear:—

Asiatic.*Dravidian Languages.*

			Per centage on total population.
Kannada	..	3,095,647	73·94
Telugu	..	637,230	15·22
Tamil	..	130,569	3·12
Tulu	..	8,941	0·21
Malayálam	..	332	..
Kodagu	..	21	..
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		3,172,740	92·51
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Aryan Languages.

<i>Indic.</i>			
Hindustáni	..	231,450	5·52
Mahratti	..	67,871	1·62
Konkani	..	4,370	0·10
Gujaráti	..	1,181	0·02
Sindhi	..	17	..
Panjábi	..	3	..
Bengáli	..	3	..
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		304,895	7·28
<i>Iranic.</i>			
Persian	..	118	..
Pashtu	..	87	..
Bilúchi	..	2	..
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		207	..
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		305,102	7·28
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Semitic Languages.

Arabic	..	40	..
		<hr/>	

Mongolian Languages.

Chinese	..	4	..
Burmese	..	1	..
		<hr/>	<hr/>

European.

English	..	8,148	0·19
Welsh	..	1	..
French	..	47	..
German	..	11	..
Dutch	..	1	..
Portuguese	..	77	..
Italian	..	3	..
Flemish	..	2	..
Norwegian	..	1	..
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		8,291	0·19
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Kannada.—The language of Mysore is Kannada, the Karnataka of Sanskrit literature and the Canarese of European works. It is one of the South Indian languages which are known as the Dravidian family. It is described as east Indian. It is spoken in the Mysore, Coorg, and the Madras Dominions, the south of the Bombay Presidency, Mysore and Coorg, and the Madras districts which border these on the north, west and south. The Kannada character is the same as the Telugu, and Karnataka seems to have been a generic term which formerly included both. There is an extensive literature in the Kannada, going back to great antiquity. Down to about A. D. 1300 the language was cultivated entirely by the Jains; from that period to A. D. 1500 the Lingayits continued its use in literature, and thenceforward Brahmans and other sects took part in its cultivation. The proportion of those who speak Kannada to the whole population is 73·94 per cent.

It may be interesting here to note the actual numbers throughout India of those speaking Kannada as returned in the various Census Reports

Mysore	3,095,647
Bombay	2,600,160
Madras	1,300,555
Nizam's Dominions ..	1,238,519
Coorg	92,079
Central Provinces ..	4,766
Cochin	2,369
Berar	1,487
Bengal	134
Panjab	68
North West Provinces ..	13
Central India	1
British Burma	5
French Territories ..	56

Total .. 8,335,859

To these figures must be added the numbers for Travancore and the Portuguese territories. The various dialects of Kannada are further spoken by nearly half a million more.

Telugu, the A'ndhra of Sanskrit literature, is a cognate member with Kannada of the South Indian languages known as the Dravidian family. It has been described by Europeans as "the Italian of the East." In the Mysore country it is the native language of the north eastern portions, included in the Kolar, Bangalore, and Chitaldroog Districts, especially Tumkur. It is peculiarly lends itself to fiction. It is spoken by 22 per cent of the population.

Tulu, the original language of Tulava, the modern district of South Kanara, is considered to be a dialect of Kannada and is written in the Kannada character; though a form of Grantha employed by the Tulu Brahmans in copying Sanskrit works is sometimes called the Tulu character. Tulu is spoken almost exclusively in the Kadur and Shimoga Districts, and used by only 0·21 per cent of the population.

Malayalam is another member of the Dravidian family of languages, and is closely allied to Tamil, though written in a character of its own. It is the native language of Malabar, and in Mysore is spoken chiefly in Shimoga, Hassan and Kadur Districts, probably by labourers in coffee estates and on public works.

Kodagu, the language of the Coorgs, is a dialect of Kannada, and written in the Kannada character. Its use in Mysore is almost confined to a few youths who have come to Bangalore for their education.

Hindustani, in the form distinguished as *Dakhani*, is the language of all the Muhammadans, and is also known by most of the employes in military and cutcherry departments. It is spoken by 5.52 per cent of the population.

Mahratti, or *Hindvi* as it was also called, was once the official language of Mysore. It is still spoken by many classes besides that of the Mahrattas, such as the Deshastha Brahmans, the Darjis, &c. Its use is most prevalent in Bangalore, Shimoga and Mysore Districts. The proportion of Mahratti speaking people to the whole population is 1.62 per cent.

Konkani is the language of the Konkan. Though there are some who speak it in every District, its use is mostly confined to Shimoga District.

Gujarati, *Sindi*, *Panjabi* and *Bengali* are spoken by a few strangers who have come to the country for trading or other purposes.

Persian is spoken only in Bangalore, where there are some horse dealers and others, natives of Persia.

Pashlu is spoken by Afghans who visit the country with horses and ponies for sale and take them about for this purpose to different parts. *Biluchi* by a couple of strangers in Bangalore.

Arabic is spoken in Bangalore and in Kadur District; at the latter in the Baba Budan mountains, where there is a Muhammadan religious establishment.

Chinese has four representatives and *Burmese* one.

Owing to the great admixture of languages in the country it is no uncommon thing to find men in every class able to converse with ease in four or five different languages.

European languages.—As regards the European languages seven-eighths of those speaking English are in Bangalore, and of those talking the other languages almost the whole. English is the language of 0.19 per cent of the population. Its use is undoubtedly spreading among the educated classes of the native population.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY BIRTH-PLACE.

FINAL CENSUS FORMS X AND XI

Summary.—The following is a summary of the returns of the population distributed according to birth-place:—

Birth place.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
<i>Born in Asia.</i>				
In the Mysore Province	1,992,482	2,019,229	4,011,711	95.83
„ other parts of India	90,679	60,450	171,129	4.08
„ „ Asia	185	61	246	...
Total	2,083,346	2,099,740	4,183,086	99.92
<i>Born in Europe.</i>				
In the British Isles	2,254	432	2,686	0.06
„ other parts of Europe	41	30	71	...
Total	2,295	462	2,757	0.06
<i>Others.</i>				
Born in Africa	11	14	25	...
„ America	108	91	199	...
„ Australasia	6	4	10	...
„ at sea	3	4	7	...
Not specified	75	31	106	...
Total	201	144	345	0.008

Born in Mysore.—Of those born within the limits of the Province the following particulars are furnished. The first column shows the District of birth, the second the number censused in the District of birth, the remainder being in other Districts. The last column shows the percentage of the latter to those born in the District.

District.	Born in	Censused in	Remainder in other Districts.	Per-centage.
Bangalore...	628,477	689,011	39,436	6.27
Bidar	433,790	413,603	20,187	4.65
Tumkur	408,750	378,058	30,692	7.50
Mysore	902,220	874,945	27,275	3.02
Hassan	527,063	507,621	19,442	3.68
Bhimoga	454,804	440,994	13,810	3.03
Kadur	239,345	239,253	10,092	3.37
Chitaldroog	357,172	331,800	15,872	4.44

It thus appears that the population of the Mysore and Shimoga Districts are the most stay-at-home, which is no doubt greatly due to the fertility of those Districts, arising from the streams and irrigation channels in the former and the natural advantages of the latter. Tumkur and Bangalore Districts, on the other hand, are those whose population have migrated the most from home.

Born in India.—Of those born in other parts of India, the following details are instructive, relating only to those that exceed 1000 :—

Born in				Censused in			
Madras Presidency	...	...	140,021	Bangalore District	...	...	36,170
				Kolar	"	...	27,657
				Chitaldroog	"	...	27,277
				Shimoga	"	...	17,046
				Other Districts	...	...	31,871
Bombay Presidency	...	...	23,410	Shimoga District	...	...	16,980
				Chitaldroog	"	...	2,910
				Other Districts	...	...	3,520
Nizam's Dominions	...	...	3,193	Bangalore District	...	...	2,491
Central Provinces	...	...	1,063	Do	...	...	957

British born.—The following are the particulars of the British-born population, nearly all of whom are in Bangalore, except those entered as born in Great Britain (possibly the Isle of Man), who are all in Mysore. The British-born form 53·36 per cent of the European British subjects : but the ratio for males is 67·62 per cent, while for females it is only 25·41.

Born in					Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
England	...	...	...	...	1,787	278	2,065	76·88
Wales	...	...	...	...	14	0	14	·52
Scotland	...	...	...	...	107	28	135	5·02
Ireland	...	...	...	...	331	117	448	16·67
Great Britain	...	...	...	...	15	9	24	·69
Total...					2,254	432	2,686	

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY OCCUPATION.

FINAL CENSUS FORM XII.

Numbers under each Class.—The population are thus distributed according to occupation:—

Class	Males.	Per cent.	Females.	Per cent.	Total	Per cent.
Professional ...	90,452	4.33	4,918	0.23	95,400	2.27
Domestic ...	15,223	0.72	9,333	0.44	24,556	0.58
Commercial ...	45,366	2.17	10,142	0.48	55,508	1.32
Agricultural ...	1,008,826	48.37	599,809	28.55	1,608,635	38.42
Industrial ...	128,926	6.18	46,034	2.19	174,960	4.17
Indefinite and Non-productive	797,949	38.22	1,430,060	68.08	2,227,129	53.20

Comparison with numbers in 1871.—The figures compare as follows with those for 1871, so far as the returns, which are not made up under precisely the same headings, admit of comparison:—

Class.	1871.	1881.	Difference.	Per cent.
Professional ...	146,011	95,400	—50,611	—34.66
Domestic ...	93,354	24,556	—68,798	—73.69
Commercial ...	22,254	55,508	+33,254	+149.42
Agricultural ...	1,345,670	1,608,635	+263,005	+19.54
Industrial ...	259,559	174,560	—84,999	—32.59
Indefinite and Non-productive ...	3,158,601	2,227,129	—931,472	—29.49

It thus appears that the Commercial and Agricultural Classes have gained, the former immensely, and that all the others have lost, especially the Domestic Class. The Non-productive Classes are fewer by nearly a million, but this includes children, among whom the mortality caused by the famine must have been very great. The loss of one third of the Industrial Class is serious. But it is probable that many from this and the other productive classes have betaken themselves to commerce and agriculture, the gain under these two heads being 296,259 against a loss of 204,008 under the others. To make up the difference of 92,251, it is not unlikely that the non-productive class have to this extent been forced into the same productive ranks. If then the numbers of those dependent on others have been reduced in order to add to those who rely on self exertion the country may be no loser.

Males and Females—A further sub-division shows what numbers of either sex pursue the occupations of these several Classes in towns and in villages respectively. It thus appears that there is a larger proportion of females in towns to the total female population than of males in towns to the total male population.

Urban and Rural Population.—Also we incidentally obtain from this statement the ratios of the urban and rural population, the former being 8.34 per cent, the latter 91.65. The following are the details:—

Class.	Males.		Females.		Totals.	
	In towns.	In villages.	In towns.	In villages.	In towns.	In villages.
Professional ...	21,961	68,491	1,835	3,615	23,296	72,104
Domestic ...	7,682	7,811	2,683	6,650	10,365	14,191
Commercial ...	12,310	33,056	1,531	8,311	14,141	41,367
Agricultural ...	17,669	991,167	5,170	594,639	22,839	1,685,795
Industrial ...	24,118	104,108	13,085	32,949	37,903	137,057
Indefinite and Non-productive	87,115	709,926	163,695	1,276,365	240,810	1,986,311
Total.....	171,563	1,914,279	177,991	1,922,517	349,554	3,836,826
Per cent.....	8.22	91.78	8.46	91.54	8.34	91.65

Professional Class.—Under this class are included three orders, the figures relating to which may be summarised as follows:—

Engaged in	Males	Females	Total
Government service	65,015	3,057	68,072
Army ..	8,883	0	8,883
Learned Professions ..	16,554	1,891	18,445

Learned professions.—The members of the learned professions included in the third order are the following:—

Engaged in	Males	Females	Total
Religion ..	9,833	309	10,142
Law ..	390	0	390
Medicine ..	982	129	1,111
Literature ..	15	0	15
Painting &c. ..	316	34	350
Music ..	1,898	32	1,930
The stage ..	1,076	1,293	2,369
Education ..	2,044	94	2,138

The ministers of religion are most numerous in the Tumkur and Mysore Districts, but the female ministrants preponderate in Shimoga District. There appear to be 95 Christian ministers, priests and missionaries, 2,981 Hindu priests, and 189 Muhamadan priests. Of the authors, 4 are in the Town of Bangalore, 6 in villages of the Kolar District, and 5 in villages of the Mysore District. Musicians specially favour the Shimoga District.

Domestic Class.—Of the two orders forming this Class, the one headed Wives is blank. The other order has the following sub-divisions:—

Engaged in	Males	Females	Total
Boarding and Lodging ..	94	20	114
Domestic service ..	15,129	9,313	24,442

By far the greater number belong to the Town and Cantonment of Bangalore.

Commercial Class.—The first order under this Class includes merchants, bankers, brokers, traders &c., and is thus sub-divided:—

Engaged as	Males	Females	Total
Merchants ..	2,961	128	3,089
General dealers ..	34,392	9,495	43,887

Their distribution in towns and villages is as follows:—

	Merchants.		General dealers.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
In towns ..	1,768	49	8,497	1,764
In villages ..	1,193	79	25,895	7,731

Distribution of first order.—It has already been seen that the Commercial Class as a whole has increased nearly 150 per cent between 1871 and 1881. The following is a comparative statement by Districts of the distribution of the important first order included in that class, namely, persons who buy or sell, keep or lend money, houses or goods of various kinds.

District.					1871.	1881.	Increase.	Per cent.
Bangalore	...	...	...	..	3,942	11,139	7,197	182.5
Kolar	...	...	...	...	3,041	7,404	4,363	143.4
Tumkur	...	...	...	...	1,712	4,999	3,287	191.9
Mysore	...	...	...	...	2,108	7,663	5,555	263.5
Hassan	...	...	...	...	1,008	3,056	2,048	203.1
Shimoga	...	...	...	...	1,024	5,697	4,673	456.3
Kadur	...	...	...	...	774	3,381	2,607	336.8
Chitaldroog	1,234	3,637	2,403	294.7
Total.....					14,843	46,976	32,133	216.4

and since only to explain

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Carriers on Railways	342	0	342
" Roads	7,503	519	8,022

and Kadur Districts.

Ferres engaged	1871	1881	LaZurce	Percentage
In agriculture	1,034,678	1,585,061	+550,383	+53.19
With animals	37,776	23,574	-14,202	-37.50

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have been returned :—

Agriculturists.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.
Non cultivating landholders ...	35,432	19,937	55,369	3.48
Cultivating landholders ...	341,607	16,546	358,153	22.59
Farmers ...	67,468	5,757	73,225	4.61
Subordinate cultivators, comprising subordinate members of the families of landholders and cultivators, engaged in cultivation jointly with them ...	341,171	374,361	715,532	45.14
Agricultural Servants or Labourers, employed on wages by the year or for long periods for cultivation or for tending cattle ...	105,696	19,287	124,983	7.94
Agricultural Day Labourers, employed for occasional works ...	101,616	156,183	257,799	16.26
Total.....	992,990	592,071	1,585,061	...

Distribution in 1871 and 1881.—The distribution by Districts of Agriculturists, as distinct from Persons engaged about Animals, compares thus with the figures of 1871 :—

District.	1871.	1881.	Increase.	Per cent.
Bangalore ...	145,935	204,014	58,079	39.79
Kolar ...	132,872	210,197	77,325	58.19
Tumkur ...	131,769	190,150	58,381	44.30
Mysore ...	171,046	261,728	90,682	53.01
Hassan ...	141,793	241,579	99,786	70.30
Shimoga ...	128,617	202,114	73,497	57.14
Kadur ...	68,240	128,956	60,716	88.97
Chitaldroog ...	114,406	146,323	31,917	27.89

To what extent these figures may be adopted with reference to those of 1871 it is impossible to say. There seems at any rate no reason to doubt that the number of Agriculturists has increased absolutely, and therefore to some extent also relatively. The above table seems to indicate that the principal increase has been in Kadur and Hassan Districts, and in these, especially the former, it is a well known fact that coffee cultivation has been very greatly extended of late years.

Persons engaged with Animals.—The second order under the Agricultural Class includes Persons engaged about Animals. These are 23,574 in number, of whom 15,836 are males and 7,738 are females. Those in towns are only 450 of both sexes, the rest being in villages. Compared with the figures for 1871, there has been a decrease of $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the strength of this order. Whether the fall arises from the tremendous mortality among cattle during the famine years, or from difference in the system of returns, it is difficult to say. That the latter may be the true explanation will appear from the following details by Districts.

District.	1871.	1881.	Difference.	Percent.
Bangalore	2,542	371	— 2,171	— 85.40
Kolar	3,486	5,833	+ 2,347	+ 67.32
Tumkur	4,837	3,175	— 1,662	— 34.36
Mysore	9,180	489	— 8,691	— 94.67
Hasan	5,886	4,027	— 1,859	— 31.53
Shimoga	4,495	1,801	— 2,694	— 59.93
Kadur	2,766	3,506	+ 740	+ 26.75
Chitaldroog	5,084	4,372	— 712	— 14.00

Industrial Class.—We now come to this all important Class, in which the returns it is to be regretted show a decrease of 32½ per cent since 1871. The class includes 6 orders, under which the following are the details:—

Order.	Males		Females.		Total.	Per cent
	In towns.	In villages.	In towns.	In villages.		
Persons engaged in Art and Mechanic productions ...	2,560	5,568	37	44	8,209	4.69
Persons working and dealing in Textile Fabrics and in Dress ...	11,365	47,280	6,591	20,034	85,290	48.74
in Food and Drinks ...	4,547	10,933	3,693	3,917	23,290	13.31
in Animal substances ...	559	3,598	31	113	4,301	2.45
in Vegetable substances ...	1,637	4,925	2,017	3,127	11,766	6.72
in Minerals ...	4,130	31,744	516	5,714	42,104	24.06
Total.....	24,818	104,108	13,085	32,945	174,960	

Distribution.—The following statement shows their distribution by Districts:—

Order.	Bangalore.	Kolar.	Tumkur.	Mysore.	Hasan.	Shimoga.	Kadur.	Chitaldroog.
Persons engaged in Art and Mechanic productions ...	1,850	125	267	2,629	853	1,191	653	635
Persons working and dealing in Textile Fabrics and in Dress ...	21,484	10,067	9,356	13,005	6,810	5,418	3,656	12,294
in Food and Drinks ...	6,589	1,382	1,946	6,262	1,662	2,452	900	1,897
in Animal substances ...	604	302	73	376	67	0	91	2,673
in Vegetable substances ...	3,743	812	1,037	2,018	1,529	1,285	603	744
in Minerals ...	6,593	4,784	5,006	8,317	4,572	3,922	2,704	6,176

Comparison with 1871.—In the Census of 1871 the Industrial Class was returned under 4 heads, namely, persons employed in manufactures, in constructive art, miscellaneous artisans, and dealers. It is not easy therefore to make an inter-comparison between those 4 and the 6 of the present Census. The statement however gives the totals of each Census by Districts:—

District.				1871.	1881.	Decrease.	Per cent.
Bangalore	...	...	...	51,490	44,069	7,421	14.41
Kolar	...	...	...	27,428	17,472	9,956	36.29
Tumkur	...	...	...	29,304	17,885	11,419	38.96
Mysore	...	...	...	50,027	32,604	17,423	34.82
Hassan	...	...	...	23,660	15,693	7,967	33.67
Shimoga	...	...	...	22,307	14,296	8,011	35.91
Kadur	...	...	...	13,640	8,607	5,033	36.89
Chitaldroog	...	...	...	41,703	24,419	17,284	41.44

These figures show a very generally uniform decline in the numbers engaged in Industrial occupations, except in the Bangalore District, where the diminution is much less.

Branches of work.—There are 8,128 males and only 81 females returned as persons engaged in art and mechanic productions. By far the most numerous sub-order, accounting for seven-eighths of the whole, is that of workers in houses and buildings. There are no females returned as such. Next in number is the sub-order of workers in books. These are also all males; and nearly confined to Bangalore. Workers in chemicals come next, of whom there are both males and females, mostly found in Bangalore. Then follow workers in furniture and workers in carriages. The following is a summary of the statistics arranged in numerical order:—

Workers in	Bangalore.	Kolar.	Tumkur.	Mysore.	Hassan.	Shimoga.	Kadur.	Chitaldroog.	Total.
Houses and Buildings	1,335	97	235	2,457	834	1,058	627	596	7,239
Books...	210	...	...	17	1	...	...	...	228
Chemicals	125	...	2	14	8	19	3	23	194
Furniture	40	5	...	10	10	42	10	3	120
Carriages	28	3	14	61	...	1	4	1	112
Carving and Figures	5	7	...	19	...	61	...	...	92
Harness	15	5	...	41	...	7	...	1	69
Machines and Tools	23	3	16	...	...	...	2	...	44
Arms ...	15	...	..	2	...	3	...	11	31
Watches and Philosophical instruments	26	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	29
Prints and Pictures	24	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	25
Tackle for Sports and Games	10	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	13
Designs, Medals and Dies	5	2	...	7
Musical instruments	...	5	1	...	6
Total.....	1,856	125	267	2,629	853	1,191	653	635	8,209

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prints and pictures, which calling is pursued by only 2 and those in Bangalore Town.

On the whole therefore the country appears decidedly weak in art and mechanic productions. The returns for 1871 are so differently made up that the details do not admit of comparison.

Workers in textile fabrics and dress.—The next industrial order relates to persons working and dealing in textile fabrics and in dress, of whom there are 58,665 males and 26,625 females. About a fourth of the former and a third of the latter are in towns. The sub-order workers in mixed materials is blank, but the remaining 5 sub-orders show the following results, arranged in numerical order.—

Workers in	Bangalore.	Kolar.	Tumkur.	Mysore.	Hassan.	Shimoga.	Kadur.	Chitaldroog.	Total
Cotton and Flax ...	14,528	3,662	3,440	5,495	2,544	1,378	1,511	4,768	37,359
Dress ...	7,096	4,648	4,136	5,694	3,167	3,598	1,607	4,345	34,291
Wool and Worsted...	959	1,438	1,793	923	769	342	465	2,717	9,476
Silk ...	1,571	117	37	342	258	16	29	435	2,605
Hemp and Fibrous materials ...	330	202	150	481	72	84	11	29	1,359
Total.....	21,484	10,067	9,556	13,005	6,810	5,418	3,656	12,294	85,290

In cotton and flax, in wool and worsted, and in hemp and fibrous materials, about one-third of the workers are females; in dress about one fourth. In silk the female workers exceed the males by 5 to 4.

Workers in food and drinks.—Persons working and dealing in food and drinks number 23,290, of whom 7,810 are females. The males are 4,547 in towns

Workers in	Bangalore.	Kolar.	Tumkur.	Mysore.	Hassan.	Shimoga.	Kadur.	Chitaldroog.	Total
Drinks and Stimulants ...	1,669	724	1,191	2,257	1,321	400	670	1,246	9,541
Vegetable food ...	3,300	465	583	3,236	306	594	85	499	9,038
Animal food ...	1,620	193	172	769	232	1,398	175	152	4,711
Total.....	6,589	1,382	1,946	6,262	1,862	2,462	900	1,897	23,290

Little more than a seventh of the workers in drinks and stimulants, and about half the workers in animal food, are women. But as workers in vegetable food the women exceed the men by 5 to 4.

Workers in animal substances.—Persons working and dealing in animal substances number only 4,301, nearly the whole of whom, or 4,208, are engaged as workers in skins, feathers and quills, and 2,580 of these in Chitaldroog District. The males in this Industrial order are 4,157 and the females 144. The following statement shows the distribution of the 3 sub-orders :—

Workers in	Bangalore.	Kolar.	Tumkur.	Mysore.	Hassan.	Shimoga.	Kadur.	Chitaldroog.	Total.
Skins, feathers and quills ...	774	294	69	371	36	...	84	2,580	4,208
Grease, gut, bones, horns, ivory, whalebone and lac ...	24	4	4	2	30	...	6	8	78
Hair ...	6	4	...	3	1	...	1	...	15
Total.....	804	302	73	376	67	...	91	2,588	4,301

There are 115 females working in skins, more than half of them in Chitaldroog District. Of the workers in grease, &c., 21 are females, of whom 14 are in Bangalore Town and 6 in Hassan District. The workers in hair include 8 women and 7 men, half the former being in Kolar District.

Workers in vegetable substances.—Persons working and dealing in vegetable substances are of course more numerous than those engaged with animal substances. There are 11,766 altogether, of whom 6,622 are males and 5,144 females. About one third of the men and two thirds of the women are in towns. Of the 5 sub-orders, that for workers in paper is blank: the remainder are distributed as follows, arranging them according to numbers.

Workers in	Bangalore.	Kolar.	Tumkur.	Mysore.	Hassan.	Shimoga.	Kadur.	Chitaldroog.	Total.
Bamboo, cane, rush, straw and leaves ...	2,162	359	323	812	526	841	444	306	5,773
Gum and resin ...	841	273	613	1,044	907	199	134	224	4,235
Wood ...	738	180	92	159	96	240	17	117	1,639
Bark and pith ...	2	...	9	...	...	3	8	97	119
Total.....	3,743	812	1,037	2,015	1,529	1,283	603	744	11,766

The females engaged as workers in bamboo, cane, rush, straw and leaves exceed the males in that occupation, the former being 3,295 and the latter 2,478. Nearly half the women, or 1,539, are in Bangalore District, of whom 1,335 are in the Town. Of persons working in gum and resin, the males are more than double the number of females. Of the workers in wood, about a third are females. Nearly a half the total number of persons occupied in this calling are in Bangalore District, mostly in the Town. There would seem however to be some difference in the way in which entries have been made under this sub-order in the different Districts. Thus in Kolar there are 180 males and no females occupied as workers in wood. In Mysore District, on the other hand, there are 139 women and only 20 men: of the latter only 1 is in the Town to 102 women. In Shimoga District again there are 180 women and only 60 men. In Kadur District there are no more altogether than 12 women and 5 men. Of the workers in bark and pith the number of females is 11.

Workers in minerals.—An important order follows, namely, that of persons working and dealing in minerals. There are 42,104 altogether, 35,784 males and 6,230 females. No workers appear of either sex in coal, in copper, in zinc, in lead and antimony. Moreover, as regards females, there are no workers in water; this does not of course refer to drawing and carrying water, so peculiarly the domestic duty of women in every part of the East. The following are the details of workers and dealers in minerals, arranged in numerical order:—

Workers in	Bangalore	Kolar.	Tumkur.	Mysore.	Hassan.	Shimoga.	Kodur.	Chitaldroog.	Total
Gold, Silver, and Precious stones	2,137	1,226	1,393	2,032	1,554	1,412	756	910	12,020
Earthenware ...	1,425	910	941	2,564	1,322	886	721	1,278	10,477
Stone and Clay ...	1,196	1,458	742	1,224	658	577	617	1,626	8,098
Steel and Iron ...	928	651	608	880	585	631	315	732	5,370
Salt ...	128	101	617	256	84	31	64	1,098	2,529
Glass ...	376	132	184	81	89	87	95	370	1,414
Brass and Mixed metals	220	46	165	278	301	61	45	136	1,252
Water...	51	142	110	46	7	86	49	7	498
Tin and Quicksilver...	120	31	16	56	22	40	42	19	355
Miners ...	2	57	...	...	...	32	...	...	91
Total.....	6,593	4,784	5,006	8,317	4,572	3,952	2,701	6,176	42,104

Goldsmiths, silversmiths, and jewellers thus form the most numerous sub-orders, and this is not to be wondered at when it is considered that jewelry is the favourite form of investment for native wealth, so much so that even little children may commonly be seen laden with gold and silver ornament, though in other respects in unadorned simplicity. The goldsmith moreover is a component part of the village corporation. Only 105 women are returned under this head. Next come in every house. There are more women in mineral work, and they form one-third of the labour force. In steel and iron works on the other hand there are only 114 females, being most numerous in Tumkur and Hassan Districts. Of the workers in salt one-fifth are women, and in glass works there are 520 women to 894 men. One of the principal branches of glass work is the making of bangles, which are universally worn by women, especially in the lower orders. Under the head of miners there are 59 men, nearly all in Kolar District, and 32 women, all in Shimoga District. The figures may refer to the gold mines now in operation near Uriga in Kolar District and near Honnali in Shimoga District, but it does not appear why the sexes should be divided as they are in the case of each of these.

Indefinite and Non-productive Class.—This class shows a diminution of 30·12 per cent on the total of 1871, and includes three orders as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
Labourers and others (branch of labour undefined) ..	54,092	72,844	126,936
Persons of rank or property not otherwise returned ..	138	76	214
Persons of no specified occupation ..	742,819	1,337,160	2,090,979
Total...	797,049	1,430,080	2,227,129

General Labourers.—Under the first order there are only 236 persons of indefinite occupation, all males, of whom 119 are in Bangalore District. The total therefore is almost entirely made up of General Labourers, the well known cooly class, represented by 53,856 males and 72,844 females. They are thus distributed:—

The Unoccupied.—Persons of no specified occupation, returned at over 2 millions, include apparently prisoners, of whom there were 1,210 male and 60 female. They also include beggars, gipsies and vagrants, to the number of 22,126 males and 13,765 females, as well as 2,402 prostitutes, of whom one is actually under 14. The figures further include all children. But the succeeding form (XII c) enables us to ascertain exactly how many of these are unoccupied as distinguished from adults. Hence it appears that the actual number of an age to work who have no occupation is about $\frac{1}{3}$ of a million, or 18.03 per cent of the total population, and that there are 6 times as many women as men without occupation. The following are the figures:—

Unemployed	Males	Females	Total
Total..	712,810	1,357,160	2,099,970
14 and under	636,650	707,376	1,344,026
<i>Remainder</i>	<i>106,160</i>	<i>649,784</i>	<i>755,953</i>
Per cent of population	5.08	30.93	18.05

The Occupied, by religion.—The Occupation tables also furnish details for each religion and for either sex of ages below and above 14. As regards the main religious divisions the following figures show the total number under each possessed of any occupation, and the percentage to the total of the same sex and faith.

Religion	Male.	Per cent.	Female.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
Hindus ..	1,275,386	64.81	728,651	36.61	2,004,010	50.67
Muhammadians ..	58,920	57.41	11,849	12.10	70,769	35.29
Christians ..	8,559	55.75	1,601	11.51	10,160	34.73
Others ..	20	38.46	9	18.45	29	21.36
Total.....	1,342,885	64.38	742,113	35.83	2,084,998	49.80

The extent to which the Occupied belonging to each religion fall under the respective Classes of work may be thus shown —

Class	Hindus		Muhammadians.		Christians.		Others.	
	Male.	Female	Male	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.
Professional ..	78,268	4,777	8,504	72	3,670	97	10	...
Domestic ...	11,145	8,075	2,599	595	1,179	602	...	1
Commercial ..	37,765	9,681	7,353	476	192	42	4	...
Agricultural ..	979,481	592,782	27,274	6,013	2,067	976	4	8
Industrial ...	121,074	44,067	7,239	1,623	612	342	1	...
Indefinite and Non-productive ...	740,061	1,329,187	49,625	89,013	6,718	11,760	33	58

Persons in civil employ.—The first order under the Professional Class is that of the civil employ. It is of interest therefore to know the number of persons in civil employ of the different religions and their sub-divisions who are so engaged. The following are the returns, with the percentage to the total of each group of the same sex:—

Government employ.—The civil and military employes of Government were not separately shown in 1871. Taking both together they compare as follows for 1871 and 1881:—

	1871	1881
Hindus—		
Brahmans	13,161	2,054
Superior castes	3,333	3,833
Sudras	29,097	22,268
Outcastes, &c.,	39,323	27,772
	<hr/> 83,914	<hr/> 55,937
Mohammedans	... .. 8,890	... .. 7,616
Christians	... .. 3,145	... .. 3,392
Others	... .. 1	... .. 10
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	95,959	66,956
	<hr/>	<hr/>

These figures are instructive, but so far as they relate to Brahmans cannot possibly have been made up on the same principle. There must be many more than 2,000 Brahmans at present in Government employ, and they certainly have not surrendered 11,000 places in Government service since 1871. The discrepancy can only be explained by supposing that, in 1881, Brahmans combining other callings with Government service have been mostly returned under the former, such as landholders, &c.

Comparison of Classes for 1871 and 1881.—The succeeding statement compares at one view the numbers of the different sections of the people returned in 1871 and in 1881 as engaged in the respective Classes of Occupation there mentioned. Here again the same explanation must suffice. It is incredible that the Learned Professions have been abandoned to the extent indicated by these figures. It is probable that many of those who have been returned under other classes were formerly engaged in the Learned professions. Only the Domestic Class has increased; they in spite of the general decline have increased to nearly treble under this head. The Domestic Class in 1881 compares no less unevenly with the same Class in 1871; but here, strange to say, it is the lower orders that have fallen off. Brahmans have more than doubled, while the superior castes of Hindus and the Christians have increased their numbers in domestic service. On passing to the Commercial Class we find the balance between the two periods of Census to a great extent redressed. The scale turns heavily in favour of 1881, and thus some indication is afforded as to the callings to which the people are engaged. Domestic occupations are conspicuous among the occupations in favour of 1881, and all sections of the people are reported as more largely engaged in agriculture than 10 years ago. In the Industrial Class, however, and in the order of Labourers and others whose branch of labour is undefined, especially the latter, a great fall from the results of 1871 is again apparent. The only single increase under both heads is that of Christians engaged in Industrial occupations.

The Occupied under 14—The number of persons engaged in the various Classes of Occupation who are under the age of 14 may be thus shown, with the percentage they bear to the whole number returned under each Class:—

Class.	Hindus.		Mohammedans.		Christians.		Others.		Total	Percentage to whole Class.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Professional ...	1,614	200	70	1	6	3	...	...	1,891	1.98
Domestic ...	1,206	1,039	222	81	70	23	...	..	2,644	10.76
Commercial ...	1033	278	143	7	1	1	...	...	1,423	2.56
Agricultural ...	112,264	53,187	2,735	455	335	77	1	...	169,104	10.51
Industrial ...	5,382	2,411	221	65	17	8	..	...	8,131	4.64
Labourers ...	5,465	5,013	600	144	27	36	..	..	11,182	6.81
Total.....	126,964	62,116	3,891	783	476	151	1	..	191,384	9.31

Non-productive Class.—The above figures include only those who have an occupation of some sort. There are, besides, the Non-productive Class, namely, persons of rank and property without office or occupation, and persons of no specified occupation, including all children. The following statement relates to those of these two unoccupied classes who are under 14 years of age:—

Non-productive Class.	Hindus.		Mohammedans.		Christians.		Others.		Total.	Percentage to whole class.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Persons of rank or property without occupation ...	5	3	...	1	...	...	..	...	9	4.20
Persons of no specified occupation ...	59,296	666,732	31,170	35,212	5,167	5,411	17	21	1,341,026	64.00
Total ...	597,301	666,735	31,170	35,213	5,167	5,411	17	21	1,341,035	63.29

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION ACCORDING TO EDUCATION.

FINAL CENSUS FORM XIII.

Totals.—The returns under this head may be summed up in the following figures:—

Divisions.	Males.	Per cent.	Females.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.
Under instruction ..	64,733	3.10	3,636	0.17	68,369	1.63
Not under instruction but able to read and write ..	169,965	8.15	5,446	0.26	175,411	4.19
Not under instruction and not able to read and write ..	1,851,144	88.75	2,091,264	99.57	3,942,408	94.18

If the proportion of children of school-going age be taken at 15 per cent, which is the generally received ratio, and the one that has been adopted by the Education Commission, there should be 312,876 boys and 315,051 girls, or 627,927 children altogether, of school-going age. On a comparison being made between the figures of this estimate and the returns of the Census above given, it appears that about 1 boy in 5 and 1 girl in 100 are receiving instruction.

Comparison with 1871.—These results bear very decided testimony to the spread of education since 1871. In the Census of that year the numbers of those able to read and write and those under instruction were given in one: by treating the figures for 1881 in the same way, we are enabled to make the following comparison.

Numbers able to read and write or under instruction.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	234,698	9,082	243,780
1871	201,754	5,011	206,765
Increase ...	32,944	4,071	37,015

In other words, notwithstanding that the total population has diminished in the ten years by 17.20 per cent, the numbers of those who are either instructed or under instruction have risen 18 per cent. In the case of males the increase has been 16.32 per cent, but in the case of females no less than 81.24 per cent.

By religions.—The details given for the three main religious sects exhibit the following results:—

Details.	Hindus.				Muhammadans.				Christians.			
	Males.	Per cent.	Females.	Per cent.	Males.	Per cent.	Females.	Per cent.	Males.	Per cent.	Females.	Per cent.
Under in- struction ...	56,697	2.88	1,689	0.08	6,007	5.85	549	0.56	2,024	13.18	1,396	10.04
Not under in- struction but able to read and write ...	149,845	7.61	1,706	0.08	14,303	13.93	1,239	1.26	5,799	37.78	2,492	17.93
Not under in- struction and not able to read and write ...	1,761,272	89.50	1,985,127	99.83	82,316	80.21	96,070	98.17	7,527	49.03	10,011	72.02

According to this statement the Hindus, both male and female, are far behind Muhammadans in education, and of course much farther behind Christians. Some allowance must no doubt be made for the inclusion of all outcaste, wild and wandering tribes among the Hindus, otherwise it is difficult to explain why the results appear so unfavourable to them, as the value of education is fully admitted and understood and much effort made to obtain it on the part of Hindus.

Figures of 1871—The percentage for the three religions in 1871 was as follows, compared with the similar estimate in 1881—

Percentage of those able to read and write or under instruction to total of the same religion and sex.

Year.	Hindus		Mohammadans		Christians.	
	Male.	Female	Male	Female.	Male	Female.
1881	10.49	0.16	19.78	1.82	50.96	27.97
1871	7.47	0.06	12.67	0.89	42.35	20.67
Increase...	3.02	0.10	7.11	0.93	8.61	7.30

This statement makes it still more clear that the Hindus have not kept pace in education with those of the other religions. It also shows, notwithstanding all that has been done, what a mass of ignorance yet remains to be penetrated before the people of this country can be considered as in general possession of the merest rudiments of education.

By Districts—It may be useful to give the ratios for 1881 by Districts

Numbers in each District of those under instruction or able to read and write, and percentage to the total population of the same religion and sex in each District.

District.	Hindus				Muhammadans.				Christians			
	Male.	Per cent.	Female	Per cent.	Male	Per cent.	Female	Per cent.	Male	Per cent.	Female	Per cent.
Bangalore ...	29,562	13.52	1,031	0.34	7,140	25.42	746	2.71	6,957	56.88	3,076	31.97
Kolar ..	23,851	10.97	419	0.20	1,588	17.96	152	1.49	217	47.23	112	34.63
Tumkur ...	23,171	11.92	417	0.20	1,410	16.55	115	1.35	263	70.67	63	25.63
Mysore, ...	31,628	8.22	400	0.11	4,576	21.13	567	1.81	550	40.65	270	20.10
Hasan ...	21,188	8.32	260	0.09	1,063	15.75	87	1.45	328	26.25	143	25.64
Shimoga ...	26,420	10.81	515	0.19	1,872	13.13	174	1.20	270	34.00	112	16.42
Kadur ...	16,953	10.52	176	0.11	1,394	18.25	82	1.32	307	33.40	58	15.34
Chitaldrug ...	20,768	11.25	257	0.11	1,167	16.38	65	0.99	41	61.16	18	23.67

By Classes—By descending into more minute details, which with the help of obtain more complete and exact information that stand most in need of education, be looked upon as instructed.

Percentage of Illiteracy.—From the foregoing returns it is easy to calculate the percentage under each class to the total of that class of either sex who, being of the age of 15 and above, are neither under instruction nor able to read and write. Those who are still returned as ignorant under that age it may reasonably be hoped will not in these days grow up to swell the number to any great extent.

*Percentage of those aged 15 and above,
who are neither under instruction nor able to read and write,
to the total of the same class and sex.*

Hindus—

		Males	Females
Brahmans	..	9.36	66.92
Superior Castes	..	37.35	64.29
Sudras	..	56.84	63.17
Outcastes, &c.	..	61.73	63.08
Muhammadans	..	48.67	62.05

Christians—

Europeans	..	2.81	1.52
Eurasians	..	2.41	9.85
Native Christians	..	35.73	54.37

These results do not work out exactly in accordance with popular opinion. For a standing reproach to the Brahman, the pre-eminent learned class, as the above figures bear testimony with reference to males, and the class who are often the loudest advocates of female education. Again it has been sometimes stated, and is matter of general supposition, that all the respectable classes acquire at least the rudiments of education as a matter of course, and hence it has been alleged that the efforts of Government to spread education merely displace a certain amount of indigenous instruction. The above figures give no support to such a theory, not even so much as might have been expected. The corollary is that the utmost efforts of Government agencies will not do too much.

It is to be regretted that the figures of 1871 are made up for age periods which cannot be brought into comparison with the foregoing, as it would have been interesting to see among what classes improvement in this respect is going on; for that it is going on among all, in a higher or lower degree, is matter of general experience.

The lepers distributed according to religion are 485 Hindus, 31 Muhammadans and 14 Christians

Government inquiry—On the question proposed by the Government of India, as to whether there is anything peculiar to the climate of Mysore or the habits of the people which favours the development of insanity, congenital blindness, deaf-mutism, or idiocy, I deemed it best to consult the Medical Department. Brigade Surgeon Houston, the Surgeon to the Mysore Government, has favoured me with the statement that neither himself nor Brigade Surgeon Henderson, Superintendent of the Central Jail, both of whom have spent many years in this Province, have observed anything peculiar to Mysore in the causes contributing to the infirmities in question.

Mr. Lincoln, Civil Surgeon of Hassan, while admitting that his experience in psychological medicine is very small, is disposed to attribute some amount of insanity to the intermarriage of near relatives, which is a compulsory obligation in several classes and castes.

VILLAGES AND TOWNS

FINAL CENSUS FORM XVIII.

The number of towns and villages is returned as 17,655, which, compared with the 19,630 returned in 1871, shows a diminution of 1,975, or 10 per cent. The following are the details —

With Number of Inhabitants				1871.	1881.	Difference.
Less than	200	...	...	11,935	11,406	— 429
200	—	500	...	5,510	4,592	— 918
500	—	1,000	...	1,633	1,189	— 444
1,000	—	2,000	...	412	277	— 135
2,000	—	3,000	...	58	50	— 8
3,000	—	5,000	...	30	30	...
5,000	—	10,000	...	17	15	— 2
10,000	—	15,000	...	3	3	...
More than	50,000	.	...	2	3	+ 1

It thus appears that the principal decline has taken place in villages containing from 200 to 500 inhabitants, which show a loss of over 17 per cent. Of the remainder, the fall in large villages containing from 500 to 1000 inhabitants, and in the

3,000 is more than 15 per cent.

Of the towns containing 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants there are 2 less than in 1871. An examination of the lists shows that Harihar, Chitaldroog, Hesur, Closepet, Hole Narsipur, and Turvanur have dropped out of this class since 1871, and that Chikanagalur, Hunsur, Nanjangud and Chintamani have taken their place. Of the 3 towns with 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants, Shimoga and Seringapatam retain the position they had in 1871, but Kolar has taken the place of Tumkur as a third.

The increase in towns of over 50,000 inhabitants is apparent and not arises from reckoning Bangalore as 2, owing to the separation of the Bangalore proper, from the Civil and Military Station, which latter, on the Mysore territory to Native rule, was formed into an Assigned Territory under British administration.

In order to show what parts of the country have principally suffered the depopulation indicated by the loss of villages up to those containing 3,000 inhabitants, the following table has been drawn up by Districts.

District.	Less than 200.		200 to 500.		500 to 1,000.		1,000 to 2,000.		2,000 to 3,000	
	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.
Bangalore ...	1,419	1,682	860	612	202	111	43	28	7	3
Kolar ...	1,965	2,348	750	529	147	78	39	20	4	3
Tumkur ...	1,469	1,693	738	474	212	100	49	109	7	4
Mysore ...	812	845	802	798	402	351	131	110	14	19
Hassan ...	2,039	2,198	956	709	161	88	25	20	6	6
Shimoga ...	2,080	1,099	532	626	175	205	34	34	6	7
Kadur ...	1,506	837	337	385	108	126	29	17	7	5
Chitaldroog ...	645	794	565	459	226	130	62	29	7	3

It would thus appear that the villages in Shimoga and Kadur Districts have become more populous, while those of all the other Districts have more or less fallen in the numbers of their inhabitants.

TOWNS OF MORE THAN 5,000 INHABITANTS.

FINAL CENSUS FORMS XIX & XX.

The total number in 1871 was 22, in 1881 it is 20, or by reckoning Bangalore as 2 towns, 21. It has already been stated which towns have dropped out of this class since 1871 and which have gained a place in it.

The following is the detailed distribution of them, counting Bangalore as 1.

District.	5,000 to 7,000.		7,000 to 10,000.		10,000 to 12,000.		55,000 to 60,000.		140,000 to 160,000		Total.	
	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.
Bangalore ...	4	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	5
Kolar ...	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	4
Tumkur ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Mysore ...	1	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	3	5
Hassan ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Shimoga ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Kadur ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Chitaldroog ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
Total.....	13	10	4	5	3	3	1	1	1	1	22	20

Bangalore.—Bangalore, which in the year 1871 had a population of 142,513, has now increased at the rate of $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the 10 years, and is the 9th among the cities of India.

Bombay	..	..	773,196
Calcutta	..	..	684,658
Madras	..	..	405,848
Lucknow	..	..	261,303
Benares	..	..	199,700
Delhi	..	..	173,393
Patna	..	..	170,654
Agra	..	..	160,203

Comparing it with cities of Europe and America, it would stand nearest to Oldham in England (152,511), Rotterdam in the Netherlands (157,270), or Buffalo in the United States (156,137).

The total population is distributed in the ratio of about three-fifths in the Civil and Military Station to two-fifths in the Town or Petta and its environs. The increase for the past 10 years has been at the rate of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the Civil and Military Station and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the Town. The female population has increased during the decade more rapidly than the male, the figures being 11·3 per cent for males and 13·7 for females in the Civil and Military Station, with 1·2 per cent for males and 3·2 for females in the Town.

The following is the statement by sects.—

	Hindus	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.
1881	108,893	29,521	17,430	13
1871	105,617	21,587	15,294	15
Increase	3,276	7,934	2,136	..

From which we learn that the Muhammadans have added more to their numbers than both Hindus and Christians together. The Hindus are pretty equally distributed between the Civil and Military Station and the Town—56 thousand in the former to 52 in the latter—but the Muhammadans, and still more the Christians, vastly preponderate in the former.

Mysore—Mysore is the second city in the country as regards its population, which has increased from 57,815 in 1871 to 60,292 in 1881, or at the rate of a little more than 4 per cent. The following are the details—

	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians	Others.
1881	45,669	13,288	1,289	46
1871	43,905	12,883	990	37
Increase	1,764	405	299	9

In the Madras Presidency it is exceeded only by Trichinopoly and Madura, and in the Bombay Presidency only by Poona, Ahmedabad, and Surat, omitting of course the capitals.

Towns of 10,000 to 12,000.—The first has actually 12,040 inhabitants, taking the place of Tumkur, which then ranked below 10,000 in its population. The following details contain all the necessary information regarding the three towns.—

Town.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Christians.		Total.		Rate of increase per cent.
	1871	1881	1871	1881	1871	1881	1871	1881	
Shimoga	7,709	8,152	2,801	3,151	524	755	11,034		
Seringapatam	8,817	9,729	1,639	1,768	138	177	10,694		
Kolar	7,529	8,165	2,272	2,724	132	233	9,		

Towns of 7,000 to 10,000.—There are 5 towns of this size, namely Tumkur, Chik Ballapur, Channapatna, Chikmagalur, and Dod Ballapur. Of these, all but Chikmagalur have fallen in numbers since 1871. For some reason Channapatna was not entered among the towns by its own name at the last Census, but under that of one portion of it, Sukravarpete. But this, with Mangalavarpete and the Fort, constitute the municipal town of Channapatna, which is a place of some importance both historically and from its size, trade and situation.

The following statement shows the particulars of the 5 towns :—

Town.	Hindus.		Muhammadaus.		Christians.		Total.		Difference per cent.
	1871	1881	1871	1881	1871	1881	1871	1881	
Tumkur ...	8,648	7,365	2,186	2,076	336	462	11,170	9,903	— 11·2
Chik Ballapur ...	9,157	8,306	619	781	76	46	9,882	9,133	— 7·5
Channapatna ...	5,576	5,514	3,310	3,353	10	18	8,896	8,885	— 0·1
Chikmagalur ...	3,755	4,948	583	1,943	125	197	4,463	7,088	+ 37·0
Dod Ballapur ...	6,610	6,197	839	831	0	4	7,449	7,032	— 5·6

The remarkable growth of Chikmagalur is no doubt to be attributed to the opening out of the Malnad country beyond by means of roads, and the development of coffee cultivation in those parts. The increase has been greatest among the Muhammadan residents.

Towns of 5,000 to 7000.—These are 10 in number, and the following details will show how they have risen or fallen in population since 1871. The towns which have dropped out of this grade since then are Harihar, Hole Narsipur, Chitaldroog, Hosur and Turvanur, while Hunsur, Nanjangud, and Chintamani have found a place in it.

Town.	Hindus.		Muhammadaus.		Christians.		Total.		Difference per cent.
	1871	1881	1871	1881	1871	1881	1871	1881	
Davangeri ...	5,866	5,584	715	763	15	15	6,596	6,362	— 3·5
Anekal ...	6,164	5,425	394	486	54	84	6,612	5,995	— 9·3
Hassan ...	5,055	4,558	1,013	1,067	237	325	6,305	5,950	— 5·6
Sidlaghatta ...	6,207	5,062	802	740	0	2	7,009	5,804	— 17·1
Devanballi ...	5,487	5,464	284	296	0	14	5,771	5,774	+ 0·05
Hunsur ...	3,056	3,934	1,156	1,592	81	144	4,293	5,670	+ 21·2
Tarikere ...	4,389	4,209	908	1,053	5	4	5,302	5,266	— 0·6
Nanjangud ..	4,371	4,680	383	521	0	1	4,754	5,202	+ 8·6
Chintamani ...	3,727	4,635	477	484	4	0	4,208	5,119	+ 17·7
Malvalli ...	4,624	4,511	489	561	1	6	5,114	5,078	— 0·7

Sidlaghatta and Chintamani are both flourishing towns in adjoining taluqs, and a transfer of population from the former would seem to have taken place to the latter. Hunsur is the head quarters of the Amrit Mahal and has also large coffee works, which, from the situation of the town at the junction of the roads from Coorg and the Western coast, attract a good deal of business. Nanjangud is a few miles south of Mysore, and has a richly endowed temple of Siva which draws devotees from all parts.

STATISTICAL TABLES

FINAL CENSUS FORM I.

General Statement of Area and Population.

DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	No. of Towns and Villages.	No. of Houses.		Total Population of both sexes.	Total Males.	Total Females.	No. of Persons per square mile.	No. of Towns or Villages per square mile.	No. of Houses per square mile.	No. of Persons per occupied house.
			Occupied.	Unoccupied.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rangach	2,901	2,150	103,466	23,216	669,129	320,820	338,309	231	84	4500	617
Kolar ..	1,291	2,983	77,633	17,887	461,129	228,193	232,926	244	158	5051	591
Tumkur	3,120	2,215	90,522	27,958	413,183	203,253	209,930	121	67	3473	453
Mysore ..	2,980	2,137	128,912	31,721	902,566	448,179	459,387	203	72	5726	619
Masani	1,879	3,021	109,368	22,373	635,803	261,416	274,390	285	161	7061	531
Shimoga	3,797	1,973	85,363	9,185	499,723	259,296	240,427	132	52	219	585
Kadur	2,981	1,373	60,883	11,703	328,827	169,668	158,659	110	46	2119	539
Chitaldroog	4,571	1,429	70,751	15,471	376,319	190,017	186,293	77	29	177	532
Total.....	24,723	17,653	733,200	168,144	4,156,158	2,085,812	2,100,346	169	71	3646	571

* Area as surveyed by the Revenue Survey Department.
 Approximate area of the unsurveyed portion of the Province ... 15,772½ square miles.
 ... 8,949½ "

FINAL CENSUS FORM II.

Statement of the Increase or Decrease of the Population.

DISTRICT.	Total Population of both sexes.				Males.			Females.		
	1871 or year of last Census.	1881.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	1871 or year of last Census.	1881.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	1871 or year of last Census.	1881.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Bangalore	828,354	669,139	-159,215	414,543	330,820	-83,723	413,811	338,319	-75,492	
Kolar	618,954	461,129	-157,825	309,685	228,193	-81,492	309,269	232,936	-76,333	
Tumkūr	632,239	413,183	-219,056	315,440	203,253	-112,187	316,799	209,930	-106,869	
Mysore	943,187	902,566	-40,621	467,562	443,179	-24,383	475,625	459,387	-16,238	
Hassan	668,417	535,806	-132,611	328,324	261,416	-66,908	340,093	274,390	-65,703	
Shimoga	498,976	499,728	+ 752	258,446	259,296	+ 850	240,530	240,432	-98	
Kadur	333,925	328,327	-5,598	170,337	169,668	-669	163,588	158,659	-4,929	
Chitaldroog	531,360	376,310	-155,050	271,587	190,017	-81,570	259,773	186,293	-73,480	
Total.....	5,055,412	4,186,188	-869,224	2,535,924	2,085,842	-450,082	2,519,488	2,100,346	-419,142	

FINAL CENSUS FORM III

Statement of the Distribution of the Population according to Religion.

DISTRICT.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.			Christians.			Buddhists.			Parsees.			Sikhs.			Jains.			Others.		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Bangalore	593,612	292,427	301,185	85,521	28,088	27,503	19,917	10,297	9,650	8	4	4	11	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar	432,506	217,237	222,559	20,661	10,497	10,167	869	459	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	305,413	194,267	201,176	17,120	8,623	8,507	633	328	315	1	1	...	...	...	...	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	859,001	421,191	437,910	40,916	20,708	20,209	2,603	1,550	1,345	...	...	...	36	14	22	10	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hasan	622,214	251,166	267,718	11,155	6,655	6,470	2,792	1,219	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	12	13	1	1	...	...	...	...
Shimoga	470,678	211,251	256,427	37,574	14,251	13,323	1,476	794	682	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur	313,590	161,148	152,142	13,789	7,631	6,138	1,245	867	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldroog	362,602	182,827	179,675	13,685	7,123	6,512	143	67	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,926,356	1,967,914	1,958,522	200,481	102,626	97,856	22,249	16,350	13,899	9	6	4	47	18	22	41	22	19	1	1	...	21	6	15

FINAL CENSUS
Statement of the Distribution of the

DISTRICT.		Bangalore.			Kolar.			Tumkūr.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Church of England.	European British Subjects ...	2,261	1,016	3,277	14	8	22	10	10	20
	Other Europeans or Americans...	15	11	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eurasians ...	566	674	1,240	15	5	20	4	6	10
	Natives ...	170	209	379	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	3,012	1,910	4,922	29	13	42	14	16	30
Roman Catholics.	European British Subjects .	480	314	794	3	4	7	..	...	...
	Other Europeans or Americans...	23	24	47	3	2	5	1	...	1
	Eurasians ...	424	481	905	3	5	8	...	...	...
	Natives ...	5,493	5,947	11,440	240	223	463	111	135	246
	Total.....	6,420	6,766	13,186	249	234	483	112	135	247
Presbyterians.	European British Subjects ...	86	46	132	11	3	14	...	...	...
	Other Europeans or Americans...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eurasians ...	19	10	29	2	3	5	...	...	...
	Natives ...	12	16	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	118	72	190	13	6	19	...	...	...
Baptists.	European British Subjects ...	21	11	32	5	3	8	...	...	...
	Other Europeans or Americans...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eurasians ...	30	22	52	...	...	...	2	3	5
	Natives ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total.....	52	33	85	5	3	8	3	3	6
Wesleyans.	European British Subjects ...	158	79	237	11	1	12	...	...	...
	Other Europeans or Americans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eurasians ...	27	40	67	...	...	...	4	2	6
	Natives ...	157	279	436	...	...	...	213	77	290
	Total.....	342	398	740	11	1	12	217	79	296
Armenians.	European British Subjects ...	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Europeans or Americans...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eurasians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Natives ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congregationalists.	European British Subjects ...	9	12	21	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Other Europeans or Americans...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eurasians ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Natives ...	90	118	208	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total.....	99	131	230	1	...	1	...	...	...
Others (unspecified).	European British Subjects ...	66	77	143	2	2	4	1	...	1
	Other Europeans or Americans...	3	3	6	1	2	3	...	...	...
	Eurasians ...	108	144	252	6	5	11	1	...	1
	Natives ...	76	80	156	142	144	286	10	12	22
	Total.....	253	304	557	151	153	304	12	12	24
Total.	European British Subjects ...	3,082	1,561	4,643	47	21	68	11	10	21
	Other Europeans or Americans...	42	38	80	4	4	8	1	...	1
	Eurasians ...	1,174	1,372	2,546	26	18	44	11	11	22
	Natives ...	5,999	6,649	12,648	382	367	749	335	224	559
	Total.....	10,297	9,620	19,917	459	410	869	358	245	603

FORM III A.

Population according to Religion.—(CHRISTIAN SECTS)

Mysore			Hassan.			Shimoga.			Kadur			Chitaldroog			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
31	26	70	36	13	49	14	6	20	51	14	68	3	.	3	2,426	1,103	3,529
9	8	17	1	..	1	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	21	48
62	53	115	21	7	29	13	13	23	29	16	45	7	6	13	716	770	1,486
59	72	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	..	..	..	231	2-2	613
164	169	333	58	20	78	29	21	49	55	31	116	10	6	16	3,400	2,166	5,566
17	20	37	3	...	3	6	1	7	2	2	4	1	...	1	512	341	853
19	14	33	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	40	86
51	43	94	7	1	8	10	11	21	19	16	35	3	7	10	517	561	1,081
871	934	1,805	1,062	999	2,061	727	621	1,348	720	304	1,024	46	57	103	2,270	2,220	4,490
958	1,011	1,969	1,072	1,000	2,072	743	633	1,376	741	322	1,063	50	61	114	10,345	10,163	20,508
..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	8	4	12	..	...	...	105	63	168
2	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
3	7	10	...	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	25	20	45
...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	...	...	...	16	17	33
5	10	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	5	18	..	...	...	149	93	242
3	5	8	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	31	20	51
2	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	34	23	63
...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	2	...	2
6	6	14	1	1	2	..	..	...	..	..	..	3	3	6	70	51	121
3	..	3	3	2	5	2	1	3	..	...	...	..	..	..	177	83	260
...	...	...	..	..	..	2	3	5	3	3	6	..	..	..	26	49	75
120	142	262	114	122	236	19	21	43	16	10	26	4	3	7	611	657	1,268
123	142	265	117	121	241	23	28	51	19	13	32	4	3	7	856	788	1,644
..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	7
..
..
..
..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	7
..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	10	12	22
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	5	...	...	...	2	4	6
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11	...	...	...	97	122	219
..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	16	...	...	...	109	130	247
2	3	5	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	71	82	153
..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	4	5	9
2	...	2	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	117	149	266
..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	224	226	464
4	3	7	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	420	472	892
59	61	123	43	16	59	23	8	30	61	20	81	5	...	5	2,273	1,700	3,973
33	24	61	1	...	1	2	2	4	..	..	...	...	...	...	83	72	155
114	103	221	24	8	36	21	27	51	51	38	92	12	16	2	1,447	1,593	3,040
1,050	1,148	2,198	1,176	1,121	2,297	746	615	1,361	749	320	1,069	50	60	110	10,457	10,531	21,021
1,260	1,318	2,603	1,213	1,145	2,393	794	682	1,476	867	378	1,245	67	78	143	15,530	15,560	31,090

FINAL CENSUS FORM IV.

Statement of the Relative Proportions of the Sexes and of the Main Religious Divisions of the Population.

Ratio per 10,000.									
DISTRICT.	To Total Population—					Of Hindu Males to Total Hindu Population.	Of Muhammadan Males to Total Muhammadan Population.	Of Christian Males to Total Christian Population.	
	Of Males.	Of Females.	Of Hindus.	Of Muhammadans.	Of Christians.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bangalore	4,911	5,056	8,872	880	298	4,926	5,052	5,169	
Kolar	4,949	5,051	9,534	448	18	4,941	5,079	5,281	
Tumkur	4,919	5,081	9,570	415	15	4,912	5,033	5,937	
Mysore	4,910	5,090	9,517	454	29	4,903	5,061	4,810	
Hassan	4,879	5,121	9,747	209	44	4,872	5,090	5,215	
Shimoga	5,189	4,811	9,419	553	29	5,189	5,168	5,979	
Kodur	5,163	4,832	9,543	420	37	5,143	5,548	6,061	
Chitaldroog	5,050	4,950	9,633	263	4	5,043	5,212	4,685	
Total..	4,983	5,017	9,451	479	70	4,973	5,118	4,218	

FINAL CENSUS

Showing the Civil Condition, Age and

DISTRICT.	SINGLE.							
	0—9		10—		15—		20—	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bangalore ...	71,881	74,073	42,071	28,127	27,443	5,050	16,125	1,304
Kolar ...	46,429	48,662	28,603	17,441	17,391	2,635	12,899	747
Tumkūr ...	41,928	44,363	29,610	19,524	18,718	3,818	11,167	936
Mysore ...	110,566	111,926	60,950	41,300	34,527	10,014	16,782	3,120
Hassan ...	65,738	67,617	39,802	29,989	21,764	6,918	12,023	1,495
Shimoga ...	61,949	63,099	31,959	19,833	20,980	3,928	14,669	1,842
Kadur ...	38,289	40,166	22,654	16,562	15,567	4,486	10,918	1,098
Chitaldroog ...	38,713	40,212	27,061	20,256	19,312	5,503	12,708	1,341
Total.....	475,493	490,118	282,690	193,032	175,702	42,352	107,291	11,883

DISTRICT.	MARRIED.							
	0—9		10—		15—		20—	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bangalore ...	174	1,919	1,171	12,350	4,182	21,364	11,207	27,382
Kolar ...	190	2,181	1,078	10,343	2,644	13,738	7,540	18,935
Tumkūr ...	125	1,440	660	7,997	2,275	12,426	5,784	15,734
Mysore ...	413	2,999	2,627	14,726	7,768	26,905	15,137	31,878
Hassan ...	69	793	932	6,947	3,237	15,177	8,050	20,076
Shimoga ...	134	1,449	711	8,266	2,504	16,147	7,434	18,661
Kadur ...	46	474	312	3,521	1,528	9,563	5,143	13,303
Chitaldroog ...	156	987	631	5,510	1,784	11,228	5,322	15,325
Total.....	1,307	12,242	8,122	69,660	25,922	126,548	65,617	161,294

DISTRICT.	WIDOWED.							
	0—9		10—		15—		20—	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bangalore ...	1	47	49	709	223	2,068	621	4,665
Kolar ...	10	75	57	1,013	159	2,152	498	4,705
Tumkūr ...	1	77	48	997	168	2,273	560	4,763
Mysore ...	10	67	98	716	242	1,815	636	4,188
Hassan ...	3	18	37	461	168	1,212	526	3,107
Shimoga ...	...	43	28	433	90	1,395	335	3,234
Kadur ...	2	11	14	248	63	966	278	2,419
Chitaldroog ...	...	22	21	443	96	1,558	424	4,173
Total.. ...	27	360	352	5,020	1,209	13,439	3,878	31,254

FORM VI.

Religion of the Population.—(ALL RELIGIONS.)

SINGLE.

25—		30—		40—		50—		60 and upwards.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
8,973	658	4,747	582	1,032	216	399	110	255	81	172,926	110,231
7,673	430	4,803	355	1,145	175	265	83	190	40	119,567	70,574
7,572	610	4,023	629	705	281	188	120	109	61	114,020	70,312
9,953	1,785	6,298	1,833	1,796	787	649	319	357	183	241,858	171,217
6,504	668	3,383	627	583	202	189	89	108	46	150,091	107,531
9,961	1,706	6,322	1,965	1,717	1,081	749	510	378	317	148,684	94,281
6,473	562	3,461	520	650	240	190	100	76	35	98,278	63,769
7,600	784	3,844	797	720	422	255	163	125	100	110,247	69,598
64,618	7,209	36,911	7,208	8,348	3,384	2,984	1,514	1,607	863	1,155,674	757,563

MARRIED.

25—		30—		40—		50—		60 and upwards.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
21,007	26,724	45,110	32,580	30,215	14,075	15,263	5,097	9,661	1,561	128,190	143,052
13,498	16,867	31,030	20,485	20,050	8,618	10,046	3,049	5,999	899	92,076	95,135
12,232	16,652	26,460	16,468	15,461	5,945	7,195	1,915	3,799	421	74,001	78,001
23,605	33,406	36,511	44,968	26,352	13,177	20,591	5,530	11,380	3,050	180,704	253,294
15,169	21,072	33,894	21,672	20,827	9,426	9,380	3,338	5,211	898	96,799	102,399
16,363	17,527	33,032	17,677	19,152	6,248	8,983	2,062	4,813	530	93,126	88,627
11,279	12,423	22,866	12,384	12,507	3,936	5,178	1,190	2,470	273	61,319	57,027
11,472	13,713	23,988	13,670	13,212	4,905	6,139	1,692	3,349	412	66,083	67,442
126,525	157,464	272,931	182,854	171,876	72,360	83,075	25,139	46,922	7,016	802,297	814,607

WIDOWED.

25—		30—		40—		50—		60 and upwards.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1,582	7,092	4,359	18,120	4,393	19,757	3,765	16,761	4,742	16,207	19,701	85,026
1,165	6,015	3,976	14,586	3,798	14,649	3,274	12,666	3,614	11,336	16,531	67,227
1,199	6,838	4,116	15,118	3,440	13,417	2,527	10,632	2,374	7,472	15,272	61,587
1,268	7,039	4,265	22,105	4,942	25,956	4,337	22,526	4,419	20,414	20,617	105,146
1,258	5,293	3,659	15,240	3,401	16,015	2,741	13,172	2,776	9,952	14,523	64,440
1,167	5,531	4,359	13,401	4,839	12,668	3,540	11,267	3,628	9,452	17,486	67,624
917	3,999	2,830	9,617	2,446	8,940	1,834	6,760	1,687	4,903	10,071	37,863
1,218	6,019	3,855	12,331	3,168	10,465	2,462	8,209	2,453	6,015	13,687	49,253
10,143	47,866	31,609	120,518	29,917	121,667	21,483	102,492	26,033	85,729	127,571	528,176

FINAL CENSUS

Showing the Civil-Condition, Age and

DISTRICT.	SINGLE.							
	0—9		10—		15—		20—	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bangalore ...	62,358	64,616	37,154	24,630	24,284	4,106	13,619	1,018
Kolar ...	43,761	45,942	27,152	16,516	16,567	2,492	12,299	717
Tumkūr ...	39,753	42,203	28,354	18,651	17,951	3,651	10,644	903
Mysore ...	105,516	106,842	58,050	39,261	32,743	9,579	15,527	2,990
Hassan ...	64,114	65,888	38,800	29,249	21,159	6,764	11,591	1,460
Shimoga ...	58,186	59,216	29,929	18,449	19,803	3,705	13,737	1,767
Kadur ...	36,687	38,571	21,692	15,900	14,814	4,322	10,251	1,051
Chitaldroog ...	37,181	38,621	26,063	19,557	18,668	5,364	12,246	1,313
Total.....	447,559	461,899	267,194	182,215	165,989	39,983	99,914	11,239

DISTRICT.	MARRIED.							
	0—9		10—		15—		20—	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bangalore ...	163	1,868	1,129	11,675	3,994	19,006	10,191	24,313
Kolar ...	177	2,159	1,046	10,012	2,542	13,093	7,276	17,942
Tumkūr ...	121	1,424	647	7,810	2,235	11,888	5,616	14,972
Mysore ...	397	2,939	2,543	14,304	7,612	25,728	14,643	30,323
Hassan ...	68	792	921	6,848	3,188	14,801	7,913	19,500
Shimoga ...	131	1,416	689	8,014	2,423	15,282	7,129	17,490
Kadur ...	43	462	304	3,410	1,487	9,120	4,881	12,658
Chitaldroog ...	151	960	617	5,354	1,733	10,768	5,099	14,669
Total.....	1,251	12,020	7,896	67,427	25,214	119,656	62,757	151,867

DISTRICT.	WIDOWERS							
	0—9		10—		15—		20—	
	Males.	Females.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bangalore ...	1	47			1		590	4,577
Kolar ...	7	74			1		491	4,583
Tumkūr ...	1	77			2		550	4,656
Mysore ...	10	67			16		618	4,008
Hassan ...	3	18			8		521	3,077
Shimoga ...	...	42			63		321	...
Kadur ...	2	11			5		267	...
Chitaldroog ...	.	22					0	...

FORM VI.

Religion of the Population.—(HINDU RELIGION.)

SINGLE.

25—		30—		40—		50—		60 and upwards.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
7,438	533	3,954	496	855	198	340	90	212	61	150,214	95,748
7,315	426	4,654	342	1,106	185	350	83	196	39	113,403	66,723
7,243	595	3,836	609	676	270	172	117	102	60	108,731	67,059
9,109	1,733	5,523	1,786	1,676	700	603	302	311	169	229,358	163,762
6,267	657	3,229	519	555	199	183	87	99	46	145,997	104,669
9,352	1,681	5,988	1,944	1,646	1,067	717	507	362	310	139,720	88,666
6,051	546	3,252	508	607	237	179	86	70	34	93,603	61,265
7,257	781	3,719	790	676	414	245	182	115	99	106,190	67,121
60,032	6,952	34,455	6,994	7,817	3,250	2,789	1,464	1,467	818	1,087,216	714,512

MARRIED.

25—		30—		40—		50—		60 and upwards.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
18,844	21,968	40,542	29,139	27,042	12,432	13,515	4,477	8,395	1,345	123,815	128,223
12,876	16,024	29,545	19,478	19,058	8,165	9,537	2,667	5,641	833	87,707	80,573
11,756	14,945	25,298	15,620	14,686	5,659	6,847	1,797	3,532	394	70,727	74,209
21,427	31,870	53,760	42,913	38,494	18,234	19,663	6,441	10,557	1,933	172,096	174,685
14,741	20,558	32,959	24,074	20,252	9,207	9,123	3,250	5,070	870	94,240	99,920
15,574	16,379	31,007	16,455	17,942	5,838	8,397	1,914	4,479	496	87,728	83,314
10,653	11,898	21,527	11,821	11,754	3,746	4,876	1,144	2,209	221	57,544	64,483
11,008	13,098	22,965	13,120	12,690	4,719	5,876	1,620	3,197	329	67,356	64,697
119,841	148,770	257,603	172,620	161,917	69,000	77,834	23,510	43,180	6,484	757,493	770,414

AND WIDOWS.

25—		30—		40—		50—		60 and upwards.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1,472	6,635	4,132	16,778	4,143	17,653	3,507	14,927	4,297	14,157	18,398	77,214
1,149	8,925	3,983	14,203	3,713	14,168	3,175	12,161	3,497	10,820	16,127	65,964
1,163	6,683	4,402	14,672	3,745	12,948	2,454	10,214	2,279	7,127	14,809	59,609
1,215	6,735	4,101	21,116	4,780	21,763	4,169	21,647	4,515	18,975	19,737	99,763
1,228	8,179	3,688	14,970	3,735	16,629	2,649	12,842	2,663	9,653	14,229	62,949
1,122	8,258	4,187	12,766	4,175	12,155	3,432	10,552	3,451	8,787	16,403	54,447
846	3,886	2,714	9,290	2,767	8,666	1,774	6,456	1,616	4,631	8,701	36,794
1,191	8,877	3,767	12,015	3,072	10,153	2,585	7,923	2,369	8,791	12,001	47,557
9,829	46,208	30,764	115,790	28,930	116,033	23,585	96,725	21,688	79,987	123,105	603,296

FINAL CENSUS

Showing the Civil Condition, Age and

DISTRICT.	SINGLE.							
	0—9		10—		15—		20—	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bangalore ...	7,089	6,909	3,615	2,350	2,307	393	1,485	81
Kolar ...	2,583	2,637	1,357	830	770	116	575	28
Tumkūr ...	2,056	2,085	1,143	834	744	156	516	33
Mysore ...	4,716	4,727	2,734	1,879	1,690	377	1,182	109
Hassan ...	1,306	1,425	785	552	503	110	356	23
Shimoga ...	3,591	3,668	1,911	1,293	1,118	198	885	44
Kadur ...	1,522	1,509	918	627	668	151	560	37
Chitaldroog ...	1,519	1,563	988	690	641	137	455	27
Total.. ..	24,332	24,523	13,451	9,055	8,441	1,638	6,014	382

DISTRICT.	MARRIED.							
	0—9		10—		15—		20—	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bangalore ...	11	47	37	610	159	1,936	798	2,456
Kolar ...	12	21	23	325	96	616	247	962
Tumkūr ...	4	15	13	186	38	522	163	748
Mysore ...	15	53	80	404	151	1,110	460	1,475
Hassan ...	...	1	10	85	32	316	109	494
Shimoga ...	3	33	21	247	80	827	290	1,131
Kadur ...	3	12	8	109	40	407	216	607
Chitaldroog ...	5	27	14	155	51	457	221	648
Total.....	53	214	211	2,121	647	6,191	2,504	8,521

DISTRICT.	WIDOWERS							
	0—9		10—		15—		20—	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bangalore. ...	...	...	3	19	11	92	26	228
Kolar ...	3	1	2	12	2	52	6	120
Tumkūr ...	...	...	...	9	1	40	10	95
Mysore ...	...	...	2	21	9	55	18	168
Hassan ...	...	...	2	1	1	19	4	45
Shimoga ...	...	1	...	6	3	45	14	142
Kadur...	...	...	2	4	...	27	9	61
Chitaldroog ...	...	...	...	9	1	25	14	64
Total.....	3	2	11	81	28	355	101	948

FORM VI—Continued.

Religion of the Population.—(MUHAMMADAN RELIGION.)

SINGLE.

25—		30—		40—		50—		60 and upwards.		Total	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
761	47	891	29	115	17	45	11	89	12	15,797	9,248
319	8	199	11	35	9	15	...	3	1	5,886	3,610
321	11	185	18	29	11	16	3	7	1	5,017	3,152
805	41	443	39	117	35	44	16	45	13	11,776	7,236
197	9	118	7	21	2	6	2	8	...	3,200	2,120
565	24	316	20	69	13	30	3	16	6	8,501	5,269
360	11	176	9	36	2	7	4	6	1	4,253	2,331
253	3	124	7	24	8	10	1	10	1	4,023	2,437
3,610	154	1,952	139	446	97	173	40	134	35	53,553	36,063

MARRIED

25—		30—		40—		50—		60 and upwards.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1,607	2,119	3,622	2,538	2,463	1,331	1,392	453	1,192	161	11,231	11,551
601	812	1,416	980	962	469	492	173	353	65	4,208	4,422
463	690	1,161	827	742	276	339	115	261	23	3,189	3,403
1,007	1,525	2,584	1,901	1,827	905	1,169	341	603	150	8,096	7,869
352	393	762	513	505	182	218	72	155	23	2,143	2,094
785	1,094	1,903	1,126	1,145	394	519	110	314	32	5,090	4,994
551	492	1,164	627	652	180	279	43	151	8	3,064	2,385
456	603	1,016	517	546	183	259	70	150	22	2,717	2,717
5,827	7,738	13,629	8,959	8,642	3,819	4,697	1,377	3,378	490	39,788	39,430

AND WIDOWS.

25—		30—		40—		50—		60 and upwards.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
63	555	175	1,041	188	1,302	193	1,427	231	1,640	1,010	6,104
13	116	69	372	60	465	96	491	113	476	463	2,163
33	182	114	441	91	462	73	411	97	337	417	1,947
47	307	160	946	151	1,125	162	1,118	247	1,363	836	3,163
22	66	50	266	62	326	51	273	60	210	212	1,256
41	232	164	616	160	691	103	683	170	639	660	3,060
29	102	102	314	69	359	36	292	67	213	334	1,402
24	141	98	314	66	309	76	256	84	220	343	1,388
277	1,491	352	4,310	877	5,079	812	4,926	1,224	3,128	4,253	22,565

FINAL CENSUS

Showing the Civil Condition, Age and

DISTRICT.	SINGLE.							
	0—9		10—		15—		20—	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bangalore ...	2,482	2,545	1,302	1,146	852	550	1,020	204
Kolar ...	82	83	94	95	54	27	25	2
Tumkūr ...	119	74	112	39	21	11	7	...
Mysore ...	328	353	143	157	93	57	73	19
Hassan ...	315	302	215	186	100	44	75	12
Shimoga ...	172	215	119	91	59	25	47	11
Kadur ...	80	86	43	35	85	13	107	10
Chitaldroog ...	13	28	10	9	3	2	7	1
Total.....	5,591	3,656	2,038	1,758	1,267	729	1,361	259

DISTRICT.	MARRIED.							
	0—9		10—		15—		20—	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bangalore...	...	4	5	65	29	422	218	613
Kolar ...	1	1	4	6	6	29	17	31
Tumkūr ...	...	1	...	1	2	16	5	14
Mysore ...	1	2	4	15	5	64	34	79
Hassan ...	1	...	1	12	16	56	26	81
Shimoga ...	...	...	1	5	1	38	18	40
Kadur ...	...	...	...	2	1	36	56	38
Chitaldroog ...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	8
Total.....	3	8	15	107	60	664	356	504

DISTRICT.	WIDOWERS							
	0—9		10—		15—		20—	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bangalore	3	2	19	5	60
Kolar	2	1	2
Tumkūr	3	...	12
Mysore	6	1	11
Hassan	6	...	6
Shimoga	1	2	6
Kadur
Chitaldroog
Total.....	3	2	37	9	99

PART VI.—Continued

Population of the Republic.—Continued (continued)

SINGLE											
25—		30—		40—		50—		60 and upwards		Total	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
574	78	471	57	42	32	14	9	4	8	6,011	4,829
8	2	13	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	278	232
5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	253	159
12	11	32	9	10	10	10	1	1	1	212	6,09
39	12	35	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	77	548
44	1	18	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	403	345
62	8	32	9	1	1	4	—	—	—	429	188
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	40
574	103	551	75	54	37	22	10	6	10	6,874	6,667

MARRIED											
25—		30—		40—		50—		60 and upwards		Total	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
554	634	514	602	710	411	356	167	274	15	2,090	3,273
22	21	57	27	20	15	17	9	6	1	160	140
8	17	30	20	24	10	8	3	6	1	83	83
69	99	194	142	109	35	58	14	80	6	1,001	486
73	86	171	83	69	37	37	14	15	4	409	373
44	54	122	55	65	16	37	8	20	2	308	219
75	33	165	36	101	10	23	3	10	1	111	165
8	7	8	3	6	3	4	2	2	1	50	29
823	951	1,691	1,269	1,114	567	610	220	263	71	4,095	4,791

AND WIDOWS

25—		30—		40—		50—		60 and upwards		Total	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
17	102	51	311	62	402	65	407	91	414	206	1,718
3	4	4	11	5	18	5	11	5	10	21	59
—	3	—	5	4	7	—	7	2	8	6	32
6	17	4	42	11	65	6	61	17	75	44	278
8	18	12	39	14	59	4	17	13	38	52	224
1	11	8	19	4	22	3	27	7	26	21	117
2	11	14	13	10	14	4	12	4	9	36	60
1	1	—	2	—	5	1	—	1	2	3	8
39	167	93	442	110	593	86	578	113	682	481	2,661

DISTRICT.	SINGLE.							
	0—9		10—		15—		20—	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bangalore ...	2	3	...	1	...	1	1	1
Kolar
Tumkūr	1	1	...	2
Mysore ...	6	4	3	3	1	1	...	2
Hassan ...	3	2	2	2	2	...	1	...
Shimoga
Kadur	1
Chitaldroog
Total.....	11	10	7	6	5	2	2	3

DISTRICT.	MARRIED.							
	0—9		10—		15—		20—	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bangalore
Kolar
Tumkūr	3	...	3	...	1
Mysore	2	1	4	...	1
Hassan
Shimoga
Kadur
Chitaldroog
Total...	5	1	7	...	2

[illegible]

FORM VI.—Continued.

Religion of the Population.—(OTHER RELIGIONS).

SINGLE.

25—		30—		40—		50—		60 and upwards.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
...	3	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	10
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4
...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...
2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	31	21

MARRIED.

25—		30—		40—		50—		60 and upwards.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
2	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
2	2	3	2	2	3	1	...	...	...	8	14
...	...	2	2	1	...	2	2	1	1	7	12
...
...
...
4	5	8	6	3	4	4	2	1	1	21	32

AND WIDOWS.

25—		30—		40—		50—		60 and upwards.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
...
...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
...	...	5	...	1	...	4	...	...	1	...	11
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...
...	6	...	2	...	4	...	3	...	14

FORM VII.

Population.—(ALL RELIGIONS)

25—		30—		35—		40—		45—		50—		55—		60 and upwards		Total
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
31,132	34,474	29,690	30,793	24,825	20,497	22,247	21,588	13,573	12,110	13,164	15,751	6,215	6,217	14,754	17,849	3,50,830
22,138	25,338	23,503	22,665	16,360	12,761	16,519	13,987	8,444	7,505	9,929	11,904	3,729	3,891	9,812	12,975	2,78,193
21,402	23,100	19,429	19,091	15,503	13,124	12,306	12,591	7,290	7,049	8,873	9,221	3,037	3,449	6,782	7,937	2,03,223
36,726	42,540	35,042	29,219	32,062	29,677	23,462	28,674	18,728	17,196	17,968	20,443	8,809	9,423	16,566	22,686	4,47,179
22,911	27,921	22,144	23,925	18,781	16,314	15,531	16,399	9,283	9,335	8,432	11,837	3,881	4,762	8,095	10,878	2,61,416
27,491	24,764	24,192	20,731	19,521	12,672	15,760	17,104	9,449	7,033	9,041	9,704	4,231	4,135	6,819	10,229	2,59,296
18,960	16,984	14,617	14,075	12,530	8,440	10,535	8,831	5,269	4,285	5,564	6,090	1,638	1,990	4,233	5,171	1,69,603
20,199	20,516	17,452	16,029	14,235	10,719	10,559	9,471	6,761	6,321	5,560	6,705	3,296	3,269	5,977	6,523	1,90,017
201,240	212,579	198,071	146,120	153,610	124,493	131,519	126,577	78,592	70,834	75,328	91,729	35,214	37,223	74,582	93,638	2,085,842

DUS.

25—29		30—34		35—39		40—44		45—49		50—54		55—59		60 and upwards		Total
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
27,764	31,136	26,599	27,733	22,229	18,478	19,810	19,263	12,130	11,078	11,704	13,607	5,659	5,594	12,904	15,529	292,427
21,739	22,375	22,470	21,790	15,922	12,273	13,808	13,270	8,069	7,223	8,475	11,419	3,587	3,704	9,334	11,722	217,237
20,562	22,225	18,509	19,278	14,927	12,623	11,744	12,091	6,982	6,796	6,532	8,795	2,921	3,329	5,913	7,341	191,237
34,751	40,338	31,509	37,379	30,475	28,436	27,064	27,214	17,836	16,453	16,123	19,319	8,512	9,074	15,583	21,077	421,191
22,839	24,421	21,520	23,357	18,256	16,176	15,093	15,923	9,040	9,112	8,213	11,507	3,782	4,672	7,932	10,569	
24,908	23,349	22,772	19,145	19,410	12,019	14,912	12,367	8,945	8,093	8,444	9,076	4,002	3,927	8,292	9,593	
17,391	16,709	15,691	15,512	11,602	8,107	9,749	9,429	4,979	4,129	4,991	5,775	1,825	1,921	3,995		
19,456	19,756	18,769	15,490	13,679	10,485	9,903	9,159	6,495	6,127	5,343	6,541	3,193	3,144	8,899		
173,701	201,875	177,429	176,457	143,396	118,747	124,149	119,748	74,515	67,535	70,945	86,223	33,290	35,496			

FORM VII.—*Continued*
of the Population

MADANS.

20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59		60 and upwards		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
2,703	2,735	2,431	2,521	2,456	2,250	1,731	1,521	1,401	1,723	955	787	1,170	1,430	490	481	1,562	1,813	24,084	27,503
823	1,110	943	936	887	857	719	801	714	675	363	267	433	492	187	182	457	542	10,497	10,167
699	876	824	833	809	798	651	498	544	491	318	258	513	415	115	114	581	567	8,623	8,507
1,600	1,732	1,859	1,673	1,717	1,704	1,470	1,162	1,297	1,356	793	700	898	1,078	479	397	1,135	1,525	20,708	20,208
459	563	521	493	516	493	421	293	379	324	199	184	190	275	85	72	223	263	5,665	5,470
1,189	1,317	1,334	1,350	1,333	1,140	1,050	822	689	771	4-6	327	457	631	217	200	500	677	14,251	13,223
783	705	840	805	802	527	649	523	534	390	233	181	249	274	87	65	224	252	7,651	8,133
690	759	732	782	681	568	856	302	395	310	293	193	214	252	131	105	244	243	7,123	8,512
8,619	9,846	9,714	9,383	9,293	8,391	7,243	5,017	4,263	5,092	3,645	2,853	3,935	4,867	1,747	1,598	4,735	5,653	102,626	97,858

TRANS.

20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59		60 and upwards		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1,543	877	1,345	814	834	773	562	498	558	553	278	314	290	421	145	163	372	477	10,297	9,619
43	85	34	27	46	18	25	23	27	22	12	12	15	12	5	8	11	11	459	419
12	16	16	24	20	14	12	13	18	12	10	5	7	8	1	2	8	9	353	243
107	110	113	127	115	114	115	78	81	71	41	54	43	54	18	22	45	82	1,290	1,543
102	104	120	106	117	73	101	59	55	59	33	58	23	52	17	15	29	42	2,243	1,145
65	57	80	86	97	45	61	31	57	26	14	13	33	27	12	8	27	29	794	682
143	34	139	49	220	36	89	16	82	21	33	4	21	11	19	4	14	10	667	579
9	9	9	8	5	3	4	2	3	2	3	4	3	2	2		3	5	67	78
1,728	1,262	665	1,221	1,847	1,076	938	710	870	733	429	434	441	567	205	221	512	613	15,550	15,579

RELIGIONS.

20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59		60 and upwards		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1	1	2	3	1	1	2				1								8	11
				1	1							1						5	2
	3	3	2	1	2	2	1		3	3		1					1	23	21
1	1	1		1	2	2	5	1		1	1	3	1	3	1	2	17	27	
				1					1									2	1
1	3	6	5	5	6	6	6	1	4	3	1	5	3	1	3	1	5	32	6

Distribution of the People by Castes

DISTRICT.	I. Brahmans.			II. Kshatriyas.					
	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Total.			Ariasus.		
				Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bangalore ...	13,302	13,007	26,309	1,198	1,122	2,320	220	230	450
Kolar ...	10,801	10,884	21,685	564	557	1,121	15	13	28
Tumkūr ...	7,093	7,019	14,112	395	435	830	54	60	114
Mysore ...	16,398	16,610	33,008	2,848	2,844	5,692	1,849	1,896	3,745
Hassan ...	9,467	9,578	19,045	606	662	1,268	342	361	703
Shimoga ...	13,147	12,437	25,584	646	619	1,265	76	85	161
Kadur ...	8,143	7,861	16,004	280	238	518	34	31	65
Chitaldroog ...	3,537	3,368	6,905	113	124	237	...	...	...
Total ...	81,888	80,764	162,652	6,650	6,601	13,251	2,590	2,676	5,266

DISTRICT.	III. Other Hindu								
	Trading Classes.			Miscellaneous.					
	Nagartaru.			Satani.			Dasari.		
	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Bangalore ...	2,663	2,749	5,412	1,540	1,519	3,059	32	30	62
Kolar ...	1,219	1,189	2,408	840	879	1,719	226	226	452
Tumkūr ...	12	12	24	1,456	1,425	2,881	13	12	25
Mysore ...	17	24	41	1,325	1,301	2,626	3	10	13
Hassan ...	12	12	24	2,163	2,159	4,322	22	6	28
Shimoga ...	...	...	...	247	216	463	15	20	35
Kadur ...	7	8	15	451	422	873	20	13	33
Chitaldroog ...	9	10	19	468	462	930	22	23	45
Total.....	3,939	4,004	7,943	8,490	8,383	16,873	353	340	693

DISTRICT.	III. Other Hindu								
	Miscellaneous.								
	Jettis.			Chittragaras.			Bhattaraju.		
	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
Bangalore ...	173	185	358	86	89	175	184	187	371
Kolar ...	53	58	111	26	26	52	143	124	267
Tumkūr ...	47	43	90	78	67	145	72	72	144
Mysore ...	300	304	604	173	159	332	116	95	211
Hassan ...	52	58	110	7	5	12	63	71	134
Shimoga ...	58	57	115	157	169	326	6	1	7
Kadur ...	17	16	33	53	46	99	8	10	18
Chitaldroog ...	10	9	19	163	118	281	80	88	168
Total ...	710	730	1,440	743	679	1,422	672	648	1,320

FORM VIII

(Hindus) and Tribes (Muhammadans.)

(Rajputs.)			III. Other Hindu Castes.								
Others.			Total			Jains			Trading classes.		
									Khatris.		
M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
978	892	1,870	277,420	286,555	563,975	215	245	490	2,706	2,388	5,094
519	511	1,030	205,760	210,781	416,541	267	237	504	3,877	3,637	7,514
341	375	716	186,739	193,696	380,435	665	566	1,231	1,821	1,662	3,483
999	918	1,917	399,760	416,196	815,946	760	753	1,519	1,161	1,107	2,269
264	301	565	244,391	257,509	501,899	662	812	1,474	795	723	1,518
670	534	1,104	230,158	213,371	443,829	1,947	1,732	3,679	585	521	1,106
216	207	423	152,709	141,029	293,737	667	540	1,207	657	595	1,252
113	121	237	179,177	176,183	355,360	327	309	636	2,053	1,774	3,827
4,060	3,923	7,985	1,876,393	1,908,322	3,774,715	5,516	5,214	10,760	13,658	12,327	25,985

Castes.—Continued.

—Continued.

Bairagi.			Maharattas.			Coorga.			Rachavars.		
M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
51	57	109	4,256	4,241	8,497	18	..	18	330	337	667
37	37	74	1,750	1,783	3,533	...	...	...	331	332	663
3	2	5	1,313	1,383	2,696	...	...	...	277	282	559
43	3	46	3,478	3,723	7,201	3	2	5	480	484	964
2	...	2	671	741	1,415	8	2	10	265	297	562
16	13	29	7,188	6,211	13,429	..	...	...	56	49	105
...	...	...	1,604	1,101	2,605	...	...	...	417	461	878
10	3	13	866	791	1,650	..	...	...	9	6	15
162	115	277	21,226	20,013	41,239	29	4	33	2,168	2,218	4,386

Castes.—Continued.

—Continued.

Salpavars.			Rangars.			Goorga.			Guzarati.		
M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
198	168	366	23	17	40	26	31	90	8	1	9
15	19	34	32	27	59	27	25	62	...	...	...
...	...	...	101	96	197	5	...	5	1	...	1
3	5	8	511	373	884	15	76	160	29	21	50
10	10	20	67	46	113	9	6	15	4	4	8
...	...	...	210	110	320	43	25	78	5	2	7
...	2	2	211	172	383	5	3	8	...	...	...
...	...	...	159	168	327	29	8	23	2	...	2
226	201	430	1,777	1,716	3,493	210	196	416	49	22	71

FINAL CENSUS
Distribution of the People

DISTRICT.	III. Other Hindu								
	Miscellaneous.								
	Marvadi.			Multani.			Ládar.		
	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Bangalore ...	79	18	97	20	4	24	86	60	146
Kolar ...	4	1	5	...	...	...	3	2	5
Tumkúr ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	63	52	115
Mysore ...	...	...	...	7	2	9	326	338	664
Hassan ...	3	3	6	...	...	...	28	17	45
Shimoga ...	59	10	69	...	...	...	22	11	33
Kadur ...	21	2	23	...	...	...	132	136	268
Chitaldroog ...	33	...	33	...	...	...	76	63	139
Total.....	200	35	235	27	6	33	736	679	1,415

DISTRICT.	III. Other Hindu								
	Agricultural.								
	Ayagalu.			Sivachar Gaudaru.			Sivachar Banajigaru.		
	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
Bangalore ...	1,211	1,334	2,545	5,397	5,584	10,981	4,505	4,434	8,939
Kolar ...	669	697	1,366	345	369	714	3,325	3,331	6,656
Tumkúr ...	1,642	1,582	3,224	13,436	14,277	27,713	7,925	7,930	15,855
Mysore ...	1,062	964	2,026	56,312	58,936	115,248	5,858	6,097	11,955
Hassan ...	1,702	1,688	3,390	24,099	24,497	48,596	3,757	3,916	7,673
Shimoga ...	5,636	5,076	10,712	1,592	1,253	2,845	4,539	4,481	9,020
Kadur ...	1,522	1,494	3,016	1,274	1,147	2,421	2,790	2,771	5,561
Chitaldroog ...	3,910	3,743	7,653	25,435	25,357	50,792	9,052	9,102	18,154
Total.....	17,354	16,578	33,932	127,690	131,420	259,110	41,751	42,062	83,813

DISTRICT.	III. Other Hindu								
	Agricultural.								
	Marasa Vakkaligar.			Hálu Vakkaligar.			Sádar Vakkaligar.		
	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115
Bangalore ...	22,341	23,452	45,793	384	363	747	1,546	1,683	3,229
Kolar ...	38,617	40,711	79,328	343	382	725	1,703	1,597	3,300
Tumkúr ...	376	360	736	8	6	14	3,406	3,411	6,817
Mysore ...	18	6	24	68	59	127	477	515	992
Hassan ...	50	24	74	6,034	5,950	11,984	1,201	1,344	2,545
Shimoga ...	18	12	30	215	222	437	25,711	25,488	51,199
Kadur ...	82	73	155	9,222	9,208	18,430	13,031	13,918	26,949
Chitaldroog ...	12	16	28	4	4	8	728	678	1,406
Total.....	61,514	64,654	126,168	16,278	16,194	32,472	47,803	48,634	96,437

by Castes.—(HINDUS)

Castes.—Continued.

—Concluded.

Madaliar and Pille.									Agricultural.—Contd.		
			Naidu.			Malayali.			Aradyaru.		
Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85
3,552	3,612	7,194	285	296	581	2	4	6	447	447	894
184	137	321	15	18	33	1	...	1	25	29	54
160	150	310	47	25	72	...	...	...	375	355	730
661	714	1,375	35	22	57	9	...	9	1,292	1,280	2,571
87	85	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	102	194
101	74	175	32	31	63	5	...	5	122	97	219
276	134	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	602	605	1,207
54	48	102	48	39	87	...	...	...	20	13	33
5,038	4,964	10,002	462	431	893	17	4	21	2,975	2,937	5,912

Castes.—Continued.

—Continued.

Sivachar Gaurigar.			Other.—Lingayats			Gangadikar Vakkhaligar			Nanata Vakkhaligar		
Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106
648	648	1,296	4,090	4,149	8,239	41,630	43,038	84,668	51	50	101
...	...	...	621	512	1,033	160	157	317	45	55	100
272	316	588	2,715	2,762	5,477	25,693	28,692	54,385	5,361	5,611	6,972
543	672	1,215	5,154	6,044	11,198	73,186	76,888	150,074	125	123	253
579	612	1,191	3,333	3,596	6,929	78,134	84,945	163,079	1,132	1,569	3,021
800	745	1,545	14,283	13,399	27,682	1,056	1,010	2,066	3,756	3,902	7,658
327	305	632	4,353	4,459	8,812	1,375	1,016	2,391	7,821	8,133	15,954
160	114	274	5,731	6,514	12,245	205	80	285	593	587	1,180
3,269	3,412	6,681	40,486	40,335	80,821	221,489	235,826	457,315	17,204	18,035	35,239

Castes.—Continued.

—Continued.

Other Vakkhaligars.			Kunchigar.			Ammadasiar Malavarur.			Raddi.		
Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
11,037	11,547	22,584	4,220	4,480	8,700	787	789	1,576	10,563	10,951	21,514
15,965	16,171	32,136	165	179	344	331	320	651	12,050	12,581	24,631
5,781	10,024	15,805	15,833	16,744	32,577	812	1,131	2,112	255	275	530
3,693	3,934	7,627	1,506	1,650	3,156	3,098	3,280	6,378	77	82	159
2,653	2,699	5,352	1,531	1,614	3,145	8,383	8,924	17,307	126	128	254
3,651	3,115	6,766	5,525	5,655	11,180	13,741	11,798	25,539	678	601	1,279
5,392	5,071	10,463	1,816	1,237	3,053	9,578	8,618	18,196	706	719	1,425
3,637	3,320	6,957	10,681	10,371	21,052	78	96	174	2,476	2,285	4,761
53,842	53,890	111,732	40,902	41,572	82,474	34,258	32,108	66,366	20,941	27,632	48,573

FINAL CENSUS
Distribution of the People

DISTRICT.	III. Other Hindu Castes								
	Agricultural.								
	Kammavaru.			Hālu Kurubaru.			Handi Kurubaru.		
	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
	125	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136
Bangalore ...	497	517	1,014	10,006	10,737	20,743	1,690	1,856	3,546
Kolar ...	569	558	1,127	6,679	7,264	13,943	900	944	1,844
Tumkūr ...	24	33	57	6,205	6,488	12,693	371	409	780
Mysore ...	64	76	140	42,669	42,622	85,291	987	1,005	1,992
Hassan ...	36	30	66	17,655	19,171	36,826	1,331	1,257	2,588
Shimoga ...	21	22	43	7,331	7,041	14,372	1,364	1,365	2,729
Kadur ...	54	49	103	10,117	10,314	20,461	1,100	1,181	2,281
Chitaldroog ...	2,632	2,481	5,113	10,503	10,450	20,953	824	829	1,653
Total... ..	3,897	3,766	7,663	111,195	114,087	225,282	8,567	8,846	17,413

DISTRICT.	III. Other Hindu Castes								
	Agricultural.								
	Kadu Gollaru.			Kallu Vaddaru.			Mannu Vaddaru.		
	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157
Bangalore ...	1,231	1,191	2,422	2,885	2,816	5,701	4,781	4,798	9,579
Kolar ...	377	375	752	3,936	3,822	7,758	3,789	3,640	7,429
Tumkūr ...	9,403	8,751	18,154	1,548	1,483	3,031	1,881	1,782	3,663
Mysore ...	263	282	545	2,384	2,356	4,740	1,782	1,537	3,319
Hassan ...	501	444	945	1,108	1,015	2,123	614	506	1,120
Shimoga ...	531	489	1,020	1,861	1,835	3,696	5,029	4,742	9,771
Kadur ...	295	276	571	817	667	1,484	994	854	1,848
Chitaldroog ...	10,419	9,889	20,308	2,261	2,131	4,392	3,132	3,054	6,186
Total.....	23,020	21,697	44,717	16,800	16,125	32,925	22,002	20,913	42,915

DISTRICT.	III. Other Hindu Castes								
	Agricultural.—Concluded.						Arti-		
	Idigar.			Halepaika.			Panchaladavaru.		
	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178
Bangalore ...	1,014	963	1,977	286	341	627	5,461	5,397	10,858
Kolar ...	558	570	1,128	3	3	6	3,584	3,503	7,087
Tumkūr ...	1,797	1,719	3,516	...	...	...	3,289	3,313	6,602
Mysore ...	3,134	3,217	6,351	10	12	22	12,546	12,473	25,019
Hassan ...	1,485	1,585	3,070	2,090	2,085	4,175	6,652	6,567	13,219
Shimoga ...	243	257	500	28,521	24,731	53,252	7,568	6,684	14,252
Kadur ...	707	691	1,398	2,828	2,336	5,164	4,337	3,837	8,174
Chitaldroog ...	1,553	1,668	3,221	...	...	...	3,240	2,972	6,212
Total.....	10,491	10,670	21,161	33,738	29,508	63,246	46,677	44,746	91,423

FORM VIII.—Continued.

By Castes.—(HINDUS.)

—Continued.

—Continued.

Kamli Kurubaru.			Upparu.			Tiglaru.			Uru Gillaru.		
M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148
3,997	4,181	8,178	709	744	1,453	12,170	12,257	24,427	6,994	7,212	14,206
6,383	6,499	12,882	475	902	1,377	2,720	2,607	5,327	7,216	7,401	14,750
6,226	6,469	12,755	3,363	3,527	6,910	5,701	5,771	11,472	3,190	3,039	6,219
896	952	1,848	19,527	20,476	40,003	559	550	1,109	1,797	1,574	3,371
751	784	1,535	3,773	4,081	7,854	215	217	432	1,953	1,834	3,787
2,366	2,325	4,691	4,687	4,128	8,815	131	105	236	1,051	939	1,969
1,770	1,628	3,398	4,556	4,352	8,908	571	526	1,107	1,843	1,730	3,573
1,894	1,889	3,783	4,550	4,253	8,803	11	6	17	5,009	4,652	9,661
24,343	24,927	49,270	42,090	42,493	84,583	22,144	22,139	44,283	29,183	28,733	57,916

—Continued.

—Continued.

Bedaru.			Bestaru.			Torayaru.			Telugu Baraḡaru.		
M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169
6,599	6,742	13,341	3,258	3,313	6,571	12	19	31	12,547	13,705	26,252
17,668	17,679	35,347	1,704	1,750	3,454	..	..	..	15,103	15,884	31,257
13,156	13,417	26,573	1,414	1,559	2,973	..	..	..	4,130	4,141	8,271
1,219	1,138	2,407	10,654	11,162	21,816	30,210	32,752	62,962	6,241	6,560	12,801
1,991	2,051	4,042	4,329	4,468	8,795	307	284	591	2,277	2,213	4,490
10,520	10,490	21,010	7,024	6,243	13,267	4	..	4	1,648	1,639	3,287
2,966	3,129	6,115	2,276	2,204	4,480	4	5	9	2,023	1,811	3,834
30,740	31,474	62,214	2,195	2,215	4,410	..	..	..	1,473	1,347	2,820
85,079	86,190	171,269	32,914	32,912	65,826	30,537	33,060	63,597	45,737	47,300	93,037

—Continued.

RANG.

Devangadavaru.			Togaru.			Pattavegaru.			Padarank.		
M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190
5,359	5,185	10,544	2,506	2,607	5,113	1,809	1,719	3,528	1,047	1,016	2,063
800	746	1,546	1,332	1,401	2,733	4	4	8	876	938	1,814
1,731	1,812	3,543	392	444	836	2	7	9	154	176	290
2,850	2,892	5,722	246	250	496	3	2	5	157	119	216
3,325	3,428	6,753	192	226	428	..	..	..	16	21	37
2,334	2,161	4,495	79	97	176	3	..	3	411	254	765
3,604	3,964	7,568	123	125	248	9	..	9	137	170	297
1,519	1,537	3,056	617	556	1,203	151	165	316	759	659	1,418
21,702	21,725	43,427	5,487	5,726	11,213	1,981	1,897	3,878	3,559	3,493	7,052

FINAL CENSUS
Distribution of the People

DISTRICT.	III. Other Hindu Castes								
	Artizans.								
	Jadaru.			Jamkhanadavaru.			Kumbaru.		
	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199
Bangalore ...	44	41	85	139	123	262	1,987	1,993	3,980
Kolar ...	2	...	2	7	7	14	1,529	1,548	3,077
Tumkūr ...	40	42	82	...	...	...	1,093	1,080	2,173
Mysore ...	51	47	98	1	5	6	5,065	4,991	10,056
Hassan ...	2,538	2,569	5,107	2	2	4	1,720	1,754	3,474
Shimoga ...	1,131	1,028	2,159	9	7	16	1,997	1,607	3,604
Kadur ...	1,033	1,017	2,050	2	2	4	1,975	1,819	3,794
Chitaldroog ...	430	413	843	...	...	...	588	523	1,111
Total.....	5,269	5,157	10,426	160	146	306	15,954	15,315	31,269

DISTRICT.	III. Other Hindu Castes								
	Artizans—Concluded.								
	Ganigaru.			Myadaru.			Others.		
	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220
Bangalore ...	2,846	2,865	5,711	1,236	1,223	2,459	116	109	225
Kolar ...	2,400	2,524	4,924	56	61	117	...	...	...
Tumkūr ...	1,102	1,203	2,305	543	583	1,126	21	16	37
Mysore ...	5,597	5,918	11,515	1,679	1,658	3,337	218	230	448
Hassan ...	1,539	1,808	3,347	884	926	1,810	...	...	...
Shimoga ...	445	380	825	1,590	1,456	3,046	302	286	588
Kadur ...	315	316	631	300	292	592	44	48	92
Chitaldroog ...	93	98	191	51	47	98	380	415	795
Total.....	14,337	15,112	29,449	6,359	6,246	12,585	1,081	1,104	2,185

DISTRICT.	III. Other Hindu Castes—Concluded.								
	Wandering Tribes.			Out-Casts.					
	Others.			Holayaru.			Madigaru.		
	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241
Bangalore ...	6	4	10	32,175	34,167	66,342	16,083	16,914	32,997
Kolar ...	...	...	...	19,683	20,985	40,668	13,466	13,526	26,992
Tumkūr ...	...	...	...	7,752	8,661	16,413	13,786	14,789	28,575
Mysore ...	...	...	...	67,832	71,450	139,282	7,631	7,753	15,384
Hassan ...	...	...	...	40,957	43,245	84,202	3,547	3,772	7,319
Shimoga ...	...	...	...	22,453	19,747	42,200	9,592	9,680	19,272
Kadur ...	2	1	3	28,108	23,914	52,022	5,088	4,910	9,998
Chitaldroog ...	972	876	1,848	3,113	3,179	6,292	17,027	17,230	34,257
Total.....	980	881	1,861	222,073	225,548	447,421	86,250	88,574	174,824

FORM VIII.—*Concluded.*
by Castes.—(HINDUS.)

—Continued.

—Continued.

Aggaru.			Gonigaru.			Darj.			Hajam.		
M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211
4,413	4,625	9,008	287	327	614	496	1,422	2,518	3,234	3,151	6,385
4,039	4,068	8,107	86	71	157	169	167	336	3,329	3,424	6,753
3,431	3,606	7,037	243	267	510	140	131	271	1,139	1,103	2,242
6,956	7,353	14,312	51	58	109	250	250	500	3,161	3,143	6,304
4,466	4,745	9,211	7	6	13	158	135	293	1,762	1,789	3,550
6,187	5,677	11,864	39	47	86	448	440	888	1,424	1,353	2,777
2,138	2,019	4,157	22	18	40	167	163	330	726	746	1,482
3,021	3,118	6,139	2	...	2	205	185	390	416	427	843
34,651	35,277	69,928	737	794	1,531	3,063	2,929	5,991	15,241	15,135	30,376

—Continued.

Wandering Tribes.

Kerachar.			Lambati.			Jegu.			Domboro.		
M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232
1,280	1,320	2,600	1,386	1,188	2,574	229	215	444	149	173	322
1,070	1,144	2,214	276	210	485	432	464	896	184	194	378
248	251	499	373	331	704	273	250	523	188	197	385
64	41	105	519	138	657	145	160	305	66	80	146
143	122	265	516	470	986	86	77	153	154	133	287
1,547	1,569	3,116	6,192	6,011	12,203	1,339	1,191	2,530	409	467	876
1,187	1,101	2,288	5,613	4,660	10,273	263	332	695	128	104	247
380	397	777	1,676	1,543	3,219	135	137	272	51	65	116
5,919	5,945	11,864	16,591	14,551	31,142	3,602	2,826	5,829	1,569	1,418	2,987

IV. Non-Uluda Aboriginal Castes and Tribes.

Total.			Imbgaru.			Seligaru.			Pettala Kurubaru.		
M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.	M.	F.	Both sexes.
242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253
507	501	1,008	482	469	951	23	32	57	...	...	...
122	134	256	31	23	59	70	86	156	21	20	41
40	26	66	85	24	59	6	2	8	...	...	...
2,195	2,160	4,355	77	83	160	682	691	1,373	1,436	1,386	2,822
2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
...
17	14	31	...	...	...	1	1	2	16	13	29
...
2,883	2,835	5,718	625	604	1,229	784	812	1,596	1,474	1,419	2,893

FINAL CENSUS

Distribution of the People

DISTRICT.	Sunis.		Shiyas.		Wahabis.		Daira or Mahadavi.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bangalore ..	25,312	24,640	595	595	36	30	819	1,243
Kolar ..	10,119	9,952	119	100	25	17	...	1
Tumkūr ..	7,133	6,886	319	342	34	30	2	2
Mysore ..	16,890	16,170	568	459	54	46	4	1,062
Hassan ..	5,293	5,172	125	120	106	1		2
Shimoga ..	13,667	12,800	07	181	2			24
Kadur ..	6,928	5,800		142	4			5
Chitaldroog ..	6,450	5,960		102	1			1
Total....	91,792	87,504			2			

FORM VIII

by Tribes.—(MUHAMMADANS)

Maiman.		Findari.		Lalle.		Maple.		Other Miscellaneous and minor tribes.		Foreigners such as Khardars.		Total.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
255	262	260	231	769	465	...	...	14	16	20	21	2,588	27,503
1	..	12	7	174	41	..	...	43	44	4	2	10,497	10,167
1	.	937	1,075	40	20	1	...	155	146	5	6	8,623	8,507
98	99	1,011	1,075	1,373	1,200	10	6	112	68	6	2	20,708	20,203
4	2	23	22	69	12	51	12	2	1	2	..	5,695	5,170
5	1	100	189	63	1	85	49	...	...	37	7	14,251	13,523
6	2	15	9	205	60	155	15	71	45	6	5	7,651	6,153
1	...	10	11	70	2	..	.	480	461	1	...	7,123	6,512
371	369	2,456	2,619	2,852	1,804	307	82	877	801	89	44	102,626	97,859

Statements showing the General Distribution of the Population according

Province or Country of Birth.	Total Province.			Names of								
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Bangalore.			Kolar.			Tumkūr.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. Within the Province.												
1. Bangalore ...	628,477	310,103	318,369	291,954	297,087	589,041	5,662	8,746	14,408	4,016	5,289	9,305
2. Kolar ...	433,790	216,357	217,433	6,495	8,493	14,988	207,337	203,256	413,603	1,400	1,637	3,237
3. Tumkūr ...	408,750	201,855	206,895	3,903	4,823	8,726	1,550	2,059	3,409	188,197	189,861	378,058
4. Mysore ...	902,220	441,538	460,682	4,313	5,142	9,455	481	409	890	1,301	1,909	3,210
5. Hassan ...	527,063	257,601	269,462	391	331	723	91	91	182	1,378	2,080	4,358
6. Shimoga ...	454,804	233,016	221,753	243	187	430	76	79	155	170	144	314
7. Kader ...	299,435	150,090	149,345	76	61	137	14	20	34	136	173	309
8. Chitaldroog ...	357,172	181,887	175,285	292	165	447	81	61	145	1,805	2,345	4,150
Total Province.....	4,011,711	1,992,482	2,019,229	307,657	316,292	623,949	215,292	217,734	433,026	198,403	204,538	402,941
II. In other Provinces.												
Andaman Islands ...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Assam ...	96	47	49	47	49	96	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda ...	34	24	10	14	6	20	...	...	...	2	...	2
Bengal ...	293	203	90	57	45	102	2	3	5	13	...	13
Berar ...	12	8	4	6	2	8	...	...	...	2	2	4
Bombay (British Territories)	23,410	12,115	11,295	494	441	935	147	90	237	166	113	279
Do Feudatory States ..	126	76	50	48	27	75	5	...	5	4	...	4
Burmah ...	164	82	82	77	81	158	4	1	5	...	...	...
Cashmere ...	8	6	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces ...	1,063	545	518	485	472	957	18	7	25	3	9	12
Cochin ...	23	13	10	7	9	16	2	...	2	2	...	2
Coorg ...	662	358	304	163	130	293	8	8	16	18	25	43
Goa ...	678	394	284	11	5	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior ...	12	4	8	2	4	6	...	...	...	1	3	4
Gurhwal ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Karikal ...	2	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Madras (British Territories)	140,021	74,332	65,689	17,645	18,525	36,170	12,623	15,034	27,657	4,556	5,183	9,739
Do Feudatory States ...	4	1	3	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mali ...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malwa ...	26	16	10	11	7	18	...	...	...	2	2	4
Nepaul ...	6	4	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
Nizam's Dominions ...	3,193	1,652	1,541	1,234	1,257	2,491	38	40	78	29	20	49
North-West Provinces ...	408	276	132	170	101	271	5	4	9	2	...	2
Orissa ...	67	36	31	33	29	62	1	...	1	1	2	3
Pondicherry ...	254	120	134	99	122	221	1	...	1	...	3	3
Panjab (British Territories)	100	72	28	39	25	64	1	2	3	...	...	...
Do Feudatory States...	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajaputana States ...	152	138	14	50	13	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rampar ...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sindh ...	128	66	62	9	4	13	5	5	10	...	...	...
Travancore ...	98	42	56	35	49	84	1	1	2	...	...	...
Unspecified ...	76	38	38	29	38	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total other Provinces.....	171,129	90,679	80,450	20,771	21,417	42,218	12,860	15,195	28,055	4,806	5,364	10,170

A. Within Asia.

Within the Indian Empire.

FORMS X AND XI

to Birth-place and the same by Districts within the Province.

Districts

Mysore.			Hassan.			Shimoga.			Ealor.			Chitaldrug.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
4,267	4,149	8,416	1,833	1,338	2,991	661	574	1,235	1,208	803	2,014	507	360	867
465	310	775	173	135	308	191	156	347	180	101	281	116	135	251
1,215	1,342	2,557	2,589	4,031	6,620	891	822	1,713	1,131	878	2,009	2,579	2,079	5,658
429,687	445,258	874,945	3,612	6,287	9,899	830	831	1,661	913	559	1,472	581	287	868
2,623	3,678	6,306	249,392	258,329	507,621	378	330	708	3,150	3,424	6,574	293	296	589
203	140	343	180	138	318	229,131	214,863	443,994	4,168	3,358	7,526	1,875	2,649	4,524
63	58	119	1,596	2,231	3,827	1,850	2,300	4,150	143,806	143,447	289,253	749	1,057	1,806
139	84	222	412	407	819	6,423	7,204	13,627	3,237	3,025	6,262	182,300	161,991	331,200
439,696	455,017	893,683	259,287	272,916	532,203	237,575	227,080	464,655	159,793	135,593	315,391	173,809	170,054	343,863
...
5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	...
62	26	90	43	4	47	6	3	9	19	7	26	1	...	1
...
384	309	693	286	192	478	8,768	8,212	16,980	592	308	898	1,278	1,632	2,910
20	23	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	15	30	...	...	...	10	3	13	7	5	12	7	7	14
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
136	101	237	...	...	...	15	10	25	16	29	45	2	1	3
15	1	16	...	...	...	333	268	621	13	10	25	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
...
...
3,677	3,774	7,451	1,723	1,248	2,999	12,203	4,743	17,046	9,048	7,666	11,712	12,759	14,518	27,277
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
35	24	59	44	28	70	141	93	234	54	19	73	77	62	139
31	7	38	...	...	...	23	7	32	14	...	14	29	13	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	8	...	...	...	3	1	4	7	4	11	4	6	8
9	1	10	...	...	...	11	...	11	5	...	5	7	...	7
...
8	6	...	...	...	...	35	...	35	19	...	19	29	1	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...
52	53	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	3	1	3	1	...	1
6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
4,463	14,339	8,904	2,706	1,485	3,664	21,878	13,347	35,025	9,867	3,061	12,828	14,190	16,228	80,425

FINAL CENSUS FORMS

PROVINCE OR COUNTRY OF BIRTH.		Total Province.			Names of								
					Bangalore.			Kolar.			Tumkur.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
A. Within Asia—(Continued)	Outside the Indian Empire.												
	Afghanistan ...	110	93	17	28	10	38	5	...	5	5	2	7
	Arabia ...	32	28	4	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beluchistan ...	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Celbes ...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ceylon ...	43	20	23	16	16	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
	China ...	11	7	4	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	East Indies ...	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Japan ...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malay-Peninsula ...	16	8	8	7	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Persia ...	19	16	3	16	3	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Turkey ...	9	8	1	7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Asia beyond Indian Empire...		246	185	61	87	44	131	5	...	5	5	2	7
B. Outside Asia.	I. Europe.												
	Bavaria ...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Belgium ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Denmark ...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	England ...	2,035	1,787	278	1,722	267	1,989	29	5	34	3	1	4
	France ...	30	21	9	16	9	25	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Germany ...	15	4	11	4	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Great Britain ...	24	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Italy ...	6	4	2	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ireland ...	448	331	117	318	108	426	3	1	4	...	...	...
	Malta ...	4	...	4	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Norway ...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Portugal ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Prussia ...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scotland ...	135	107	28	94	24	118	1	1	2	1	...	1
	Spain ...	8	7	1	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Turkey ...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wales ...	14	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Europe		2,757	2,295	462	2,181	425	2,506	35	7	42	5	1	6
II. Africa.	Africa ...	19	9	10	7	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Egypt ...	2	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Mauritius ...	4	1	3	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Africa...	25	11	14	8	12	20	1	...	1	...	...	...
III. America.	America ...	199	108	91	107	91	198	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV. Australasia.												
	Australia ...	8	4	4	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	New Zealand ...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Australasia.....		10	6	4	5	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Born at Sea ...		7	3	4	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Birth-place not returned or not recognizable ...		104	73	31	1	...	1	...	...	...	34	25	59
Grand Total.....		4,186,188	2,085,842	2,100,346	330,820	338,319	669,139	222,193	232,936	461,129	203,253	209,930	413,183

X AND XI—*Continued*

Districts.

Mysore.			Haveri.			Srirangapatna.			Kolar.			Chitaldrug.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
7	1	8	...	...	...	35	4	39	10	...	10	3	...	3
4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	15	5	...	5
...
4	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
16	10	26	...	...	...	37	4	41	21	1	22	9	...	9
...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
4	1	5	...	...	...	3	1	4	25	8	33	1	...	1
3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	9	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
5	7	12	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	4	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
...
...
3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	10	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...
...
30	21	51	...	...	...	2	1	3	36	7	43	3	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
457,179	450,707	907,886	291,418	276,790	568,208	218,293	217,472	435,765	349,664	117,759	467,423	130,517	127,257	257,774

FINAL CENSUS

Showing the Distribution of the

Class.	Occupations arranged according to the English System of Classification.	Bangalore District.			Kolar District.			Tumkūr District.			Mysore District.		
		Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
MALES.													
I. Professional Class	...	11,881	6,796	18,677	1,399	10,826	12,225	456	10,718	11,174	6,138	10,267	16,405
II. Domestic Class	...	5,366	657	6,023	185	378	563	112	770	882	1,168	1,012	2,178
III. Commercial Class	...	6,346	3,856	10,202	1,375	4,461	5,833	317	4,252	4,569	2,908	4,480	7,388
IV. Agricultural Class	...	6,250	126,976	133,226	3,991	123,160	127,151	886	102,435	103,321	4,525	193,441	197,966
V. Industrial Class	...	15,913	13,372	29,290	1,457	11,589	13,046	494	12,934	13,428	4,940	20,339	25,279
VI. Indefinite and Non-productive Class	...	45,452	87,950	133,402	6,873	62,499	69,372	2,514	67,365	69,879	22,610	171,353	193,963
Total.....		91,208	239,612	330,820	15,280	212,913	228,193	4,779	198,474	203,253	42,287	460,892	443,179
FEMALES.													
I. Professional Class	...	504	182	686	111	450	561	10	534	544	609	525	1,134
II. Domestic Class	...	1,799	1,848	3,648	121	1,008	1,129	56	1,294	1,350	522	93	615
III. Commercial Class	...	679	1,749	2,428	183	1,944	2,027	42	825	867	755	830	1,585
IV. Agricultural Class	...	1,486	69,673	71,159	1,623	87,256	88,879	374	69,630	90,004	733	63,518	64,251
V. Industrial Class	...	9,233	5,546	14,779	556	3,870	4,426	230	4,227	4,457	2,344	4,981	7,325
VI. Indefinite and Non-productive Class	...	78,634	166,985	245,619	13,354	122,560	135,914	4,418	108,290	112,708	40,726	343,751	384,477
Total.....		92,335	245,984	338,319	15,948	216,988	232,936	5,130	204,800	209,930	45,689	413,698	459,387

FORM No. XII A

Population according to Occupations.

Haseen District.			Shamoga District.			Kadur District.			Chitaldroog District.			Total.		
Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
509	8,279	8,779	833	7,500	8,433	519	4,835	5,354	135	9,270	9,405	21,461	6,471	90,432
65	459	524	341	1,194	1,535	277	1,683	2,260	170	1,088	1,258	7,682	7,511	13,223
171	2,745	2,916	421	6,102	6,523	432	3,685	4,117	340	3,475	3,815	12,510	32,055	45,565
264	139,360	139,630	303	131,114	131,477	916	85,772	86,688	474	88,833	89,307	19,669	921,157	1,004,826
332	11,538	11,890	573	10,120	10,693	607	6,298	6,905	392	17,913	18,205	24,819	104,109	128,928
1,573	96,104	97,677	3,316	97,319	100,635	3,269	60,985	64,254	1,518	60,351	61,869	87,123	708,928	797,049
2,925	228,491	231,416	5,947	253,319	259,290	6,110	163,558	169,668	3,027	188,990	190,017	171,563	1,914,779	2,085,842
45	700	805	22	443	465	31	110	181	3	569	572	1,335	3,913	4,949
25	218	243	73	236	309	58	583	641	29	1,369	1,398	2,693	6,950	9,333
8	587	595	00	1,247	1,247	78	612	690	29	617	645	1,571	6,311	7,882
122	101,854	101,974	79	72,359	72,438	451	45,323	45,774	302	61,026	61,328	8,170	574,829	599,809
122	8,631	8,803	290	3,343	3,633	210	1,402	1,612	153	5,899	6,052	11,085	32,141	44,034
2,703	190,085	192,988	5,599	156,711	162,310	5,416	104,345	109,761	2,843	113,479	116,322	151,455	1,276,555	1,437,950
3,723	271,365	274,300	6,093	234,339	240,432	6,244	152,415	158,659	3,235	192,958	196,203	17,793	1,222,547	1,300,344

FINAL CENSUS

Showing the Distribution of the Male

Occupations arranged according to the English system of Classification. 1	Bangalore District.			Kolar District.			Tumkūr District.			Mysore District.		
	Town. 2	Village. 3	Total. 4	Town. 5	Village. 6	Total. 7	Town. 8	Village. 9	Total. 10	Town. 11	Village. 12	Total. 13
CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL CLASS.												
ORDER I.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE GENERAL OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY.	4,098	5,829	9,828	850	9,365	10,215	273	8,016	8,289	4,143	7,954	12,097
ORDER II.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.												
<i>Sub-Order 1.</i> —Army.	6,223	151	6,374	186	49	235	91	180	271	967	269	1,236
<i>Sub-Order 2.</i> —Navy. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Order II.....	6,223	151	6,374	186	49	235	91	180	271	967	269	1,236
ORDER III.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS OR IN LITERATURE, ART AND SCIENCE (WITH THEIR IMMEDIATE SUBORDINATES).												
<i>Sub-Order 1.</i> —Clergymen, Ministers, Priests, Church and Temple Officers	675	429	1,104	220	938	1,158	32	1,861	1,893	505	1,354	1,859
<i>Sub-Order 2.</i> —Lawyers and Law Stationers and Law Stamp dealers	103	7	110	36	3	39	9	25	34	98	13	111
<i>Sub-Order 3.</i> —Physicians, Surgeons and Druggists	222	61	303	28	86	114	21	67	88	145	161	306
<i>Sub-Order 4.</i> —Authors and Literary Persons	4	...	4	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	5	5
<i>Sub-Order 5.</i> —Artists	111	18	129	3	6	9	5	26	31	75	12	87
<i>Sub-Order 6.</i> —Musicians	134	61	225	21	68	89	5	151	156	96	183	279
<i>Sub-Order 7.</i> —Actors	57	74	131	12	168	180	1	160	161	15	64	79
<i>Sub-Order 8.</i> —Teachers	344	125	469	43	137	180	19	232	251	94	252	346
<i>Sub-Order 9.</i> —Scientific Persons ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Order III	1,650	825	2,475	363	1,412	1,775	92	2,522	2,614	1,028	2,044	3,072
Total of Class I.....	11,851	6,786	18,637	1,399	10,826	12,225	456	10,718	11,174	6,138	10,267	16,405
CLASS II.—DOMESTIC CLASS.												
ORDER V.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN ENTERTAINING AND PERFORMING PERSONAL OFFICES FOR MAN.												
<i>Sub-Order 1.</i> —Engaged in Boarding and Lodging	63	1	64	2	5	7	6	2	6	5	...	5
<i>Sub-Order 2.</i> —Attendants, Domestic Servants, &c... ..	5,303	656	5,959	183	373	556	106	768	874	1,161	1,012	2,173
Total of Order V.....	5,366	657	6,023	185	378	563	112	770	882	1,166	1,012	2,178
Total of Class II.....	5,366	657	6,023	185	378	563	112	770	882	1,166	1,012	2,178
CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL CLASS.												
ORDER VI.—PERSONS WHO BUY OR SELL, KEEP OR LEND MONEY, HOUSES OR GOODS OF VARIOUS KINDS.												
<i>Sub-Order 1.</i> —Mercantile men....	1,126	165	1,291	182	252	434	15	86	101	389	420	809
<i>Sub-Order 2.</i> —Other General dealers	4,051	3,379	7,430	1,080	3,874	4,954	253	3,778	4,031	2,022	3,252	5,274
Total of Order VI.....	5,177	3,544	8,721	1,262	4,126	5,388	268	3,864	4,132	2,411	3,672	6,083

Population according to Occupation.

[illegible]

FINAL CENSUS
Showing the Distribution of the **Male**

Occupations arranged according to the English system of Classification. 1	Bangalore District.			Kolar District.			Tumkūr District.			Mysore District.		
	Town. 2	Village. 3	Total. 4	Town. 5	Village. 6	Total. 7	Town. 8	Village. 9	Total. 10	Town. 11	Village. 12	Total. 13
ORDER VII.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CONVEYANCE OF MEN, ANIMALS, GOODS AND MESSAGES.												
<i>Sub-Order 1.</i> —Carriers on Railways ...	217	39	256	...	86	86	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 2.</i> —Carriers on Roads ...	951	273	1,224	113	249	362	49	388	437	497	711	1,208
<i>Sub-Order 3.</i> —Carriers on Canals and Rivers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	97
<i>Sub-Order 4.</i> —Carriers on Seals and Rivers ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 5.</i> —Engaged in Storage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 6.</i> —Messengers and Porters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Order VII.....	1,169	312	1,481	113	335	448	49	388	437	497	808	1,305
Total of Class III.....	6,346	3,836	10,202	1,375	4,461	5,836	317	4,252	4,569	2,903	4,480	7,388
CLASS IV.—AGRICULTURAL CLASS.												
ORDER VIII.—PERSONS POSSESSING OR WORKING THE LAND AND ENGAGED IN GROWING GRAIN, FRUITS, GRASSES AND OTHER PRODUCTS.												
<i>Sub-Order 1.</i> —Agriculturists.												
Non-cultivating land-holders ...	1,004	5,742	6,746	670	4,398	5,068	139	3,081	3,220	1,100	7,668	8,768
Cultivating land-holders ...	2,402	46,949	49,351	1,454	37,765	39,219	341	37,366	37,707	2,021	76,720	80,741
Farmers ...	449	7,735	8,184	207	3,855	4,062	74	4,543	4,617	431	6,796	7,227
Subordinate cultivators comprising subordinate members of the families of land-holders and cultivators engaged in cultivation jointly with them ...	1,480	46,490	47,970	788	49,634	50,422	185	33,176	33,361	551	54,038	54,589
Agricultural Servants or Laborers employed on wages by the year or for long periods for cultivation or for tending cattle ...	342	12,546	12,888	190	10,712	10,902	79	9,659	9,738	143	23,317	23,460
Agricultural Day-laborers employed for occasional works ...	364	7,372	7,736	652	12,932	13,584	49	7,253	7,302	238	22,691	22,929
Total of Sub-Order 1.....	6,041	126,834	132,875	3,961	119,296	123,257	867	100,078	100,945	4,484	193,230	197,714
<i>Sub-Order 2.</i> —Arboriculturists ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 3.</i> —Horticulturists ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Order VIII.....	6,041	126,834	132,875	3,961	119,296	123,257	867	100,078	100,945	4,484	193,230	197,714
ORDER IX.—PERSONS ENGAGED ABOUT ANIMALS.												
...	209	142	351	30	3,864	3,894	19	2,357	2,376	41	211	252
Total of Class IV.....	5,645	127,583	133,226	3,991	123,160	127,151	886	102,435	103,321	4,525	193,441	197,966

FINAL CENSUS
Showing the Distribution of the **Male**

Occupations arranged according to the English system of Classification. 1	Bangalore District.			Kolar District.			Tumkūr District.			Mysore District.		
	Town. 2	Village. 3	Total. 4	Town. 5	Village. 6	Total. 7	Town. 8	Village. 9	Total. 10	Town. 11	Village. 12	Total. 13
ORDER VII.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CONVEYANCE OF MEN, ANIMALS, GOODS AND MESSAGES.												
<i>Sub-Order 1.</i> —Carriers on Railways ...	217	39	256	...	86	86	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 2.</i> —Carriers on Roads ...	951	273	1,224	113	249	362	49	388	437	497	711	1,208
<i>Sub-Order 3.</i> —Carriers on Canals and Rivers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	97
<i>Sub-Order 4.</i> —Carriers on Seals and Rivers ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 5.</i> —Engaged in Storage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 6.</i> —Messengers and Porters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Order VII.....	1,169	312	1,481	113	335	448	49	388	437	497	808	1,305
Total of Class III.....	6,346	3,859	10,202	1,375	4,461	5,836	317	4,252	4,569	2,903	4,480	7,388
CLASS IV.—AGRICULTURAL CLASS.												
ORDER VIII.—PERSONS POSSESSING OR WORKING THE LAND AND ENGAGED IN GROWING GRAIN, FRUITS, GRASSES AND OTHER PRODUCTS.												
<i>Sub-Order 1.</i> —Agriculturists.												
Non-cultivating land-holders ...	1,004	5,742	6,746	670	4,398	5,068	139	3,051	3,220	1,100	7,668	8,768
Cultivating land-holders ...	2,402	46,949	49,351	1,454	37,765	39,219	341	37,366	37,707	2,021	78,720	80,741
Farmers ...	449	7,735	8,184	207	3,855	4,062	74	4,543	4,617	431	6,796	7,227
Subordinate cultivators com-												
	1,480	46,490	47,970	788	49,634	50,422	185	38,176	38,361	551	54,038	54,589
Agricultural Servants or Laborers employed on wages by the year or for long periods for cultivation or for tending cattle ...	342	12,546	12,888	190	10,712	10,902	79	9,659	9,738	143	23,317	23,460
Agricultural Day-laborers employed for occasional works ...	364	7,372	7,736	652	12,932	13,584	49	7,253	7,302	238	22,691	22,929
Total of Sub-Order 1.....	6,041	126,834	132,875	3,961	119,296	123,257	867	100,078	100,945	4,484	193,230	197,714
<i>Sub-Order 2.</i> —Arboriculturists ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 3.</i> —Horticulturists ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Order VIII.....	6,041	126,834	132,875	3,961	119,296	123,257	867	100,078	100,945	4,484	193,230	197,714
ORDER IX.—PERSONS ENGAGED ABOUT ANIMALS. ...	209	142	351	30	3,864	3,894	19	2,357	2,376	41	211	
Total of Class IV.....	5,643	127,583	133,226	3,991	123,160	127,151	886	102,435	103,321	4,525	193,441	

Population according to Occupation.

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FINAL CENSUS
Showing the Distribution of the Male

Occupations arranged according to the English system of Classification. 1	Bangalore District.			Kolar District.			Tumkūr District.			Mysore District.		
	Town. 2	Village. 3	Total. 4	Town. 5	Village. 6	Total. 7	Town. 8	Village. 9	Total. 10	Town. 11	Village. 12	Total. 13
CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL CLASS.												
ORDER X.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.												
Sub-Order 1.—Workers in Books ...	205	5	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
Sub-Order 2.—Workers in Musical Instruments ...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Order 3.—Workers in Prints and Pictures ...	19	3	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Order 4.—Workers in Carving and Figures ...	...	5	5	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	19	19
Sub-Order 5.—Workers in Tackles for sports and games ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Order 6.—Workers in Designs, Medals and Dies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Sub-Order 7.—Workers in Watches and Philosophical Instruments ...	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Sub-Order 8.—Workers in Surgical Instruments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Order 9.—Workers in Arms ...	12	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Sub-Order 10.—Workers in Machines and Tools ...	23	...	23	3	...	3	...	16	16	...	...	...
Sub-Order 11.—Workers in Carriages ...	28	...	28	3	...	3	...	14	14	59	2	61
Sub-Order 12.—Workers in Harness ...	15	...	15	...	5	5	...	...	...	41	...	41
Sub-Order 13.—Workers in Ships ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Order 14.—Workers in Houses and Buildings ...	1,082	253	1,335	80	17	97	39	196	235	600	1,857	2,457
Sub-Order 15.—Workers in Furniture ...	34	6	40	3	2	5	...	...	...	5	5	10
Sub-Order 16.—Combined with Sub-Orders 10 and 11 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Order 17.—Workers in Chemicals ...	104	...	104	...	—	...	...	1	1	4	...	4
Total of Order X ...	1,548	275	1,823	89	36	125	39	227	266	731	1,885	2,616
ORDER XI.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN THE TEXTILE FIBRICS AND IN DRESS.												
Sub-Order 1.—Workers in Wool and Worsted ...	225	416	641	111	882	993	1	1,331	1,332	42	688	730
Sub-Order 2.—Workers in Silk ...	102	292	394	45	56	101	5	17	22	33	270	303
Sub-Order 3.—Workers in Cotton and Flax ...	5,371	3,653	9,024	316	2,267	2,583	65	2,309	2,374	469	3,297	3,766
Sub-Order 4.—Workers in Mixed Materials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Order 5.—Workers in Dress ...	2,455	2,630	5,086	262	3,088	3,350	86	2,821	2,909	881	3,650	4,531
Sub-Order 6.—Workers in Hemp and other Fibrous Materials ...	162	48	210	3	169	172	...	94	94	37	191	228
Total of Order XI ...	8,316	7,039	15,355	737	6,462	7,199	159	6,572	6,731	1,462	8,096	9,558
ORDER XII.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN FOOD AND DRINKS.												
Sub-Order 1.—Workers in Animal Food ...	1,007	228	1,235	29	68	97	43	63	106	326	132	458
Sub-Order 2.—Workers in Vegetable Food ...	787	374	1,161	53	56	109	19	252	271	468	1,336	1,804
Sub-Order 3.—Workers in Drinks and Stimulants ...	715	815	1,530	156	464	620	68	943	1,011	458	1,586	2,044
Total of Order XII ...	2,509	1,417	3,926	238	588	826	130	1,258	1,388	1,252	3,054	4,366
ORDER XIII.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.												
Sub-Order 1.—Workers in Grease, Gut, Bones, Horns, Ivory, Whalebone and Lac ...	8	2	10	...	4	4	...	4	4	1	...	1
Sub-Order 2.—Workers in Skins, Feathers and Quills ...	408	339	747	30	247	277	1	69	69	64	300	364
Sub-Order 3.—Workers in Hair ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total of Order XIII ...	420	341	761	30	251	281	1	72	73	66	300	366

FORM No. XII B.—Continued.

Population according to Occupation.

Hansa District.			Stamora District.			Kaler District.			Chaldhoo District.			Total for the Province.		
Town 14	Village 15	Total 16	Town 17	Village 18	Total 19	Town 20	Village 21	Total 22	Town 23	Village 24	Total 25	Town 26	Village 27	Total 28
34	504	538	14	141	155	43	62	105	25	173	198	244	2,344	2,588
...	51	81	...	60	60	...	5	5	...	64	64	106	452	1,048
...	...	...	...	3	2	...	8	8	2	90	92	6	102	108
2	219	221	22	420	442	18	221	237	8	114	122	221	2,087	2,473
...
36	787	823	36	624	660	29	296	325	25	441	466	1,417	4,925	6,342
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	27	29
...
15	494	509	17	414	431	29	576	605	...	1,414	1,414	453	6,129	7,543
15	832	907	27	674	701	53	503	556	17	623	640	457	6,223	7,070
1	50	51	14	22	36	22	57	59	3	279	282	253	611	864
...	25	25	...	23	23	...	53	53	...	910	91	45	1,920	2,014
...	7	7	...	86	86	...	49	49	...	7	7	22	473	495
28	1,315	1,343	67	1,229	1,296	57	680	737	52	851	903	1,637	14,273	15,910
...
5	16	21	7	40	47	9	33	42	1	16	17	144	201	345
...
...
8	267	270	5	53	58	12	52	64	...	133	133	227	277	1,124
16	550	556	20	529	549	17	223	240	18	879	897	773	4,473	5,256
83	3,703	3,879	137	3,210	3,397	123	5,065	5,188	89	4,914	5,003	4,130	31,744	35,874
252	11,503	11,890	573	10,120	10,693	697	6,098	6,795	212	17,913	18,125	24,818	104,174	128,992
...
12	2,158	2,278	235	6,918	7,221	472	2,574	3,046	63	5,712	5,821	9,009	46,914	55,923
...	...	...	...	51	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	223
120	2,158	2,278	235	6,918	7,221	472	2,574	3,046	63	5,712	5,821	9,009	46,914	55,923
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	91	47	138
1,453	83,916	85,369	2,981	68,372	71,353	2,797	55,475	58,272	1,447	17,279	18,726	27,294	614,773	712,067
1,373	16,101	17,474	2,115	97,319	99,434	3,529	60,145	63,674	1,518	68,221	69,739	97,133	700,929	770,668
2,925	235,431	238,356	5,847	233,549	239,396	6,111	163,828	169,939	3,027	118,990	121,017	171,573	1,314,276	1,485,853

FINAL CENSUS
Showing the Distribution of the Female

Occupations arranged according to the English system of Classification. 1	Rangalore District.			Kolar District.			Tumkūr District.			Mysore District.		
	Town. 2	Village. 3	Total 4	Town. 5	Village. 6	Total 7	Town. 8	Village. 9	Total 10	Town. 11	Village. 12	Total 13
CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL CLASS.												
ORDER I.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE GENERAL OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY	59	137	195	17	177	194	1	411	412	551	451	802
ORDER II.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.												
Sub-Order 1.—Army ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Order 2.—Navy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Order II.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER III.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE LEARNED PROFESSION OR IN LITERATURE, ART AND SCIENCE (WITH THEIR IMMEDIATE SUBORDINATES.)												
Sub-Order 1.—Clerical women, Ministers, Priestesses, Church and Temple Officers	45	...	45	4	11	15	1	55	56	4	24	23
Sub-Order 2.—Lawyers, Law Stationers and Law Stamp Dealers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Order 3.—Physicians, Surgeons, and Druggists... ..	60	6	66	8	9	17	2	3	5	19	4	23
Sub-Order 4.—Authors and Literary Persons ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Order 5.—Artists	5	2	7	...	2	2	1	5	6	15	...	15
Sub-Order 6.—Musicians	8	...	8	...	5	5	2	3	5	...	...	...
Sub-Order 7.—Actresses	265	37	302	82	245	327	...	57	57	214	30	244
Sub-Order 8.—Teachers	62	...	62	...	1	1	3	...	3	6	16	22
Sub-Order 9.—Scientific Persons... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Order III.....	445	45	490	94	273	367	9	123	132	258	74	332
Total of Class I.....	504	182	686	111	450	561	10	534	544	609	525	1,134
CLASS II.—DOMESTIC CLASS.												
ORDER IV.—WIVES.												
Sub-Order 1.—Wives of specified Occupations. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Order 2.—Other wives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Order IV.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORDER V.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN ENTERTAINING AND PERFORMING PERSONAL OFFICES FOR MAN.												
Sub-Order 1.—Employed in Boarding and Lodging	9	...	9	8	...	8	2	...	2	...	...	...
Sub-Order 2.—Attendants, Domestic Servants, &c.	1,770	1,849	3,619	113	1,903	1,121	54	1,294	1,348	522	93	615
Total of Order V....	1,779	1,849	3,648	121	1,908	1,129	56	1,294	1,350	522	93	615
Total of Class II. .	1,779	1,849	3,648	121	1,908	1,129	56	1,294	1,350	522	93	615

FORM No. XII B—Continued.

Population according to Occupation.

Hassan District.			Shimoga District.			Kolar District.			Chitaldrug District.			Total for the Province.		
Town 14	Village 15	Total 16	Town. 17	Village. 18	Total. 19	Town. 20	Village. 21	Total. 22	Town 23	Village. 24	Total 25	Town. 26	Village. 27	Total. 28
5	190	505	3	304	207	10	72	82	1	468	469	417	2,670	3,757
...
...
...
...	38	38	...	58	58	...	33	33	...	37	37	54	255	309
...
1	6	7	1	5	6	...	1	1	...	4	4	91	38	129
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	23	11	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	...	3	3	11	21	32
33	128	160	16	74	90	18	35	53	2	54	56	233	660	1,093
1	...	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	76	18	94
...
40	170	210	19	139	158	21	78	99	2	101	103	228	1,003	1,231
45	760	805	22	443	465	31	150	181	3	267	272	1,335	3,613	4,949
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1	20
21	218	243	73	235	304	28	533	641	29	1,273	1,302	2,764	6,613	9,377
23	218	243	73	236	309	28	533	641	29	1,273	1,302	2,764	6,613	9,377
25	218	243	73	236	309	28	533	641	29	1,273	1,302	2,764	6,613	9,377

FINAL CENSUS

Showing the Distribution of the Female

Occupations arranged according to the English system of Classification.	Bangalore District.			Kolar District.			Tumkūr District.			Mysore District.			
	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL CLASS.													
ORDER VI.—PERSONS WHO BUY OR SELL, KEEP OR LEND MONEY, HOUSES OR GOODS OF VARIOUS KINDS.													
Sub-Order 1.—Mercantile Women	...	19	20	39	1	14	15	4	10	14	23	7	30
Sub-Order 2.—Other General Dealers	...	650	1,729	2,379	181	1,820	2,001	38	815	853	728	822	1,550
Total of Order VI	...	669	1,749	2,418	182	1,834	2,016	42	825	867	751	829	1,580
ORDER VII.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CONVEYANCE OF MEN, ANIMALS, GOODS AND MESSAGES.													
Sub-Order 1.—Carriers on Railways
Sub-Order 2.—Carriers on Roads	...	10	...	10	1	10	11	...	...	...	4	1	5
Sub-Order 3.—Carriers on Canals and Rivers
Sub-Order 4.—Carriers on Seas and Rivers
Sub-Order 5.—Engaged in Storage
Sub-Order 6.—Messengers and Porters
Total of Order VII	...	10	...	10	1	10	11	...	...	...	4	1	5
Total of Class III	...	679	1,749	2,428	183	1,844	2,027	42	825	867	755	830	1,585
CLASS IV.—AGRICULTURAL CLASS.													
ORDER VIII.—PERSONS POSSESSING OR WORKING THE LAND AND ENGAGED IN GROWING GRAIN, FRUITS, GRASSES AND OTHER PRODUCTS													
Sub-Order 1.—Agriculturists.													
Non-cultivating land-holders	...	121	3,451	3,575	159	3,601	3,760	25	2,218	2,243	374	4,300	4,674
Cultivating land-holders	...	38	971	1,009	3	550	553	11	3,606	3,617	47	1,604	1,651
Farmers	...	10	418	428	1	302	303	4	571	575	23	329	352
Subordinate cultivators com- prising subordinate mem- bers of the families of land- holders, and cultivators engaged in cultivation joint- ly with them	...	785	50,192	50,977	540	58,140	58,680	191	64,621	64,812	107	21,379	21,486
Agricultural servants or labor- ers employed on wages by the year or for long periods for cultivation or for tend- ing cattle	...	158	529	686	45	1,617	1,660	4	989	992	31	2,753	2,789
Agricultural Day Laborers em- ployed for occasional works	...	255	14,109	14,464	850	21,125	21,984	136	16,830	16,966	130	3,932	4,062
Total of Sub-Order 1	...	1,467	69,672	71,139	1,605	85,335	86,940	371	88,834	89,205	712	63,702	64,014
Sub-Order 2.—Arboriculturists
Sub-Order 3.—Horticulturists
Total of Order VIII	...	1,467	69,672	71,139	1,605	85,335	86,940	371	88,834	89,205	712	63,702	64,014
ORDER IX.—PERSONS ENGAGED ABOUT ANI- MALS													
...	...	19	1	20	18	1,921	1,939	3	798	799	21	216	237
Total of Class IV	...	1,486	69,673	71,159	1,623	87,256	88,879	374	89,630	90,004	733	63,918	64,251

FORM No. XII B.—Continued.

Population according to Occupation.

Haman District			Silmoga District			Kadur District			Chitaldroog District			Total for the Province.		
Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Town.	Village.	Total.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
...	13	18	..	3	3	1	...	1	1	7	8	42	79	128
8	580	577	50	917	976	77	453	530	23	606	629	1,761	7,731	9,495
8	587	595	59	920	979	78	453	531	24	613	637	1,813	7,810	9,623
...
...	...	...	1	327	328	...	159	159	2	4	6	18	501	519
...
...
...
...
...	...	...	1	327	328	...	159	159	2	4	6	18	501	519
8	587	595	60	1,247	1,307	78	612	690	26	617	643	1,831	8,311	10,142
4	2,130	2,174	6	1,543	1,574	14	842	856	6	1,125	1,141	7,000	1,112	8,112
4	5,709	5,915	3	1,115	1,118	6	1,083	1,089	6	1,710	1,716	1,112	1,112	2,224
...	338	336	6	2,025	2,031	13	680	693	1	1,039	1,039	1,112	1,112	2,224
113	67,052	67,165	51	51,202	51,253	66	23,019	23,085	47	26,881	26,928	2,224	2,224	4,448
1	2,423	2,424	3	7,226	7,229	5	2,860	2,865	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	24,860	24,860	9	9,074	9,073	241	16,074	16,415	245	18,515	18,760	...	...	...
122	102,410	102,532	78	72,180	72,258	445	44,558	45,003	32	44,558	45,003	...	...	...
...
122	102,410	102,532	78	72,180	72,258	445	44,558	45,003	32	44,558	45,003	...	...	...
...	3,444	3,444	1	179	180	6	73	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
122	105,404	105,578	79	72,259	72,427	451	45,225	45,776	...	...	...	...	...	...

Showing the Distribution of the Female

Occupations arranged according to the English system of Classification. 1	Bangalore District.			Kolar District.			Tumkár District.			Mysore District.		
	Town. 2	Village. 3	Total. 4	Town. 5	Village. 6	Total. 7	Town. 8	Village. 9	Total. 10	Town. 11	Village. 12	Total. 13
CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL CLASS.												
ORDER X.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.												
<i>Sub-Order 1.</i> —Workers in Books ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 2.</i> —Workers in Musical Instruments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 3.</i> —Workers in Prints and Pictures.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 4.</i> —Workers in Carving and Figures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 5.</i> —Workers in Tackle for Sports and Games ...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 6.</i> —Workers in Designs, Medals and Dies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
<i>Sub-Order 7.</i> —Workers in Watches and Philosophical Instruments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 8.</i> —Workers in Surgical Instruments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 9.</i> —Workers in Arms ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 10.</i> —Workers in Machines and Tools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 11.</i> —Workers in Carriages ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 12.</i> —Workers in Harness ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 13.</i> —Workers in Ships ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 14.</i> —Workers in Houses and Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 15.</i> —Workers in Furniture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 16.</i> —Combined with Sub-Orders 10 and 11 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 17.</i> —Workers in Chemicals ...	18	3	21	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	7	10
Total of Order X.....	30	3	33	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	7	13
ORDER XI.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN THE TEXTILE FABRICS AND IN DRESS.												
<i>Sub-Order 1.</i> —Workers in Wool and Worsted.	93	225	318	30	415	445	...	461	461	20	243	263
<i>Sub-Order 2.</i> —Workers in Silk ...	1,087	90	1,177	4	12	16	...	15	15	2	37	39
<i>Sub-Order 3.</i> —Workers in Cotton and Flax.	3,412	2,092	5,504	94	985	1,079	21	1,045	1,066	112	1,617	1,729
<i>Sub-Order 4.</i> —Workers in Mixed Materials.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 5.</i> —Workers in Dress ...	853	1,157	2,010	100	1,198	1,298	30	1,197	1,227	339	824	1,163
<i>Sub-Order 6.</i> —Workers in Hemp and other Fibrous Materials ...	71	49	120	...	30	30	...	56	56	17	238	253
Total of Order XI.....	5,516	3,613	9,129	223	2,640	2,868	51	2,774	2,825	400	2,957	3,447
ORDER XII.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN FOOD AND DRINKS.												
<i>Sub-Order 1.</i> —Workers in Animal Food ...	275	110	385	52	44	96	12	54	63	208	103	311
<i>Sub-Order 2.</i> —Workers in Vegetable Food ...	1,537	602	2,139	204	152	356	123	189	312	1,180	252	1,432
<i>Sub-Order 3.</i> —Workers in Drinks and Stimulants ...	28	111	139	5	99	104	1	179	180	27	196	213
Total of Order XII.....	1,840	823	2,663	261	295	556	136	422	558	1,415	541	1,956

Showing the Distribution of the Female

Occupations arranged according to the English system of Classification. 1	Bangalore District.			Kolar District.			Tumkur District.			Mysore District.		
	Town. 2	Village. 3	Total. 4	Town. 5	Village. 6	Total. 7	Town. 8	Village. 9	Total. 10	Town. 11	Village. 12	Total. 13
ORDER XIII.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.												
Sub-Order 1.—Workers in Grease, Gut, Bones, Ivory, Whalobone and Lac ...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Sub-Order 2.—Workers in Skins, Feathers and Quills ...	11	16	27	...	17	17	...	...	...	1	6	7
Sub-Order 3.—Workers in Hair ...	2	...	2	...	4	4	...	...	...	2	...	2
Total of Order XIII.....	27	16	43	...	21	21	...	...	...	4	6	10
ORDER XIV.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.												
Sub-Order 1.—Workers in Gum and Resin ...	66	186	252	...	103	103	8	158	166	98	160	258
Sub-Order 2.—Workers in Wood ...	102	...	102	...	...	...	22	21	43	102	37	139
Sub-Order 3.—Workers in Bark and Pith ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...
Sub-Order 4.—Workers in Bamboo, Cane, Rush, Straw and Leaves... ..	1,335	254	1,589	18	156	174	3	129	132	158	177	335
Sub-Order 5.—Workers in Paper ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Order XIV.....	1,503	440	1,943	18	259	277	33	314	347	358	374	732
ORDER XV.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN MINERALS.												
Sub-Order 1.—Miners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Order 2.—Workers in Coal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Order 3.—Workers in Stone and Clay ...	85	196	281	5	390	395	...	154	154	11	85	96
Sub-Order 4.—Workers in Earthenware ...	116	369	485	12	228	240	5	228	233	29	919	948
Sub-Order 5.—Workers in Glass... ..	71	43	114	2	15	17	2	115	117	14	25	39
Sub-Order 6.—Workers in Salt ...	30	21	51	26	3	29	...	174	174	...	45	45
Sub-Order 7.—Workers in Water ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Order 8.—Workers in Gold, Silver and Precious Stones ...	9	6	15	...	14	14	2	16	18	10	4	14
Sub-Order 9.—Workers in Copper ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Order 10.—Workers in Tin and Quicksilver.	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Sub-Order 11.—Workers in Zinc ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Order 12.—Workers in Lead and Antimony ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Order 13.—Workers in Brass and other Mixed Metals ...	2	14	16	1	1	2	1	3	4	7	11	18
Sub-Order 14.—Workers in Steel and Iron ...	2	...	2	3	4	7	...	25	25	...	7	7
Total of Order XV.....	317	651	968	49	655	704	10	716	726	71	1,096	1,167
Total of Class V.....	9,233	5,546	14,779	556	3,870	4,426	230	4,227	4,457	2,344	4,981	7,325
CLASS VI.—INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE CLASS.												
ORDER XVI.—LABORERS AND OTHERS (BRANCH OF LABOR UNDEFINED.)												
Sub-Order 1.—General Laborers ...	5,573	16,672	22,245	794	9,250	10,044	347	8,754	9,101	1,990	6,117	8,107
Sub-Order 2.—Other Persons of indefinite Occupation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Order XVI	5,573	16,672	22,245	794	9,250	10,044	347	8,754	9,101	1,990	6,117	8,107
ORDER XVII.—PERSONS OF RANK OR PROPERTY NOT RETURNED UNDER ANY OFFICE OR OCCUPATION ...	62	3	65	...	3	3	1	7	8	...	...	...
ORDER XVIII.—PERSONS OF NO SPECIFIED OCCUPATION ...	72,999	150,310	223,309	12,560	113,307	125,867	4,070	99,529	103,599	38,736	337,634	376,370
Total of Class VI.....	78,634	166,985	245,619	13,354	122,560	135,914	4,419	103,290	112,708	40,726	343,751	384,477
Grand Total of all Classes.....	92,335	245,984	338,319	15,948	216,983	232,931	5,180	204,800	209,930	45,689	413,698	459,387

FINAL CENSUS
Showing the Distribution of the Male

Occupations arranged according to the English system of Classification.	Hindus.							
	Brahmins.		Kshatriyas and Vaisyas including other superior Miscellaneous Castes.		Sudras.		Out casts, Aherigines and Wandering Tribes.	
	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.
CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL CLASS.								
ORDER I.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE GENERAL OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY ...	57	1,005	31	2,741	190	20,170	586	23,687
ORDER II.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.								
Sub-Order 1.—Army ...	1	80	3	988	8	1,173	29	1,286
Sub-Order 2.—Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Order II.....	1	80	3	988	8	1,173	29	1,286
ORDER III.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS OR IN LITERATURE, ART AND SCIENCE (WITH THEIR IMMEDIATE SUBORDINATES.)								
Sub-Order 1.—Clergymen, Ministers, Priests, Church and Temple Officers ...	91	4,094	166	1,667	209	3,609	17	187
Sub-Order 2.—Lawyers, Law Stationers and Law Stamp Dealers ...	4	323	...	17	...	18	...	2
Sub-Order 3.—Physicians, Surgeons and Druggists ...	...	257	1	167	2	283	1	40
Sub-Order 4.—Authors and Literary Persons ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Order 5.—Artists ...	...	2	4	202	...	73	...	7
Sub-Order 6.—Musicians... ..	...	53	...	19	53	1,022	31	694
Sub-Order 7.—Actors ...	...	35	13	132	64	405	33	231
Sub-Order 8.—Teachers ...	9	636	2	212	9	833	...	14
Sub-Order 9.—Scientific Persons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Order III.....	104	5,410	186	2,416	337	5,643	82	1,175
Total of Class I.....	162	17,395	220	6,145	535	26,926	697	26,128
CLASS II.—DOMESTIC CLASS.								
ORDER V.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN ENTERTAINING AND PERFORMING PERSONAL OFFICES FOR MAN.								
Sub-Order 1.—Engaged in Boarding and Lodging ...	1	25	...	16	1	5	...	17
Sub-Order 2.—Attendants, Domestic Servants, &c... ..	14	1,289	73	761	867	4,668	250	3,153
Total of Order V.....	15	1,314	73	777	868	4,673	250	3,175
Total of Class II.....	15	1,314	73	777	868	4,673	250	3,175
CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL CLASS.								
ORDER VI.—PERSONS WHO BUY OR SELL, KEEP OR LEND MONEY, HOUSES OR GOODS OF VARIOUS KINDS.								
Sub-Order 1.—Mercantile Men ...	3	228	12	1,108	11	1,071	...	61
Sub-Order 2.—Other General Dealers ...	4	479	333	9,234	423	17,113	89	1,379
Total of Order VI.....	7	707	345	10,342	434	18,184	89	1,440
ORDER VII.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CONVEYANCE OF MEN, ANIMALS, GOODS AND MESSAGES								
Sub-Order 1.—Carriers on Railways ...	...	5	...	50	...	56	...	81
Sub-Order 2.—Carriers on Roads ...	1	23	13	371	60	4,179	82	1,154
Sub-Order 3.—Carriers on Canals and Rivers ...	...	...	...	4	1	143	1	13
Sub-Order 4.—Carriers on Seas and Rivers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Order 5.—Engaged in Storage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Order 6.—Messengers and Porters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Order VII.....	1	23	13	425	61	4,378	83	1,248
Total of Class III.....	8	735	358	10,767	495	22,562	172	2,688

FORM No. XII C.

Population according to Occupation.

Muhammadans.		Christians.						Others.		Total.	
		Europeans and Americans.		Europeans.		Native Christians.					
14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.
22	4,717	...	221	...	230	2	450	...	6	888	64,127
12	2,831	...	1,958	...	51	2	457	...	4	25	8,828
12	2,851	...	1,958	...	51	2	457	...	4	25	8,828
6	237	...	35	...	4	...	61	...	...	489	9,344
12	...	...	7	...	6	...	1	...	...	4	258
1	201	...	13	1	7	...	8	...	...	8	976
1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	35
12	...	...	5	...	6	...	5	...	...	4	312
1	22	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	88	1,212
28	133	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	138	35
...	198	...	27	...	15	...	89	...	...	20	2,024
38	866	...	92	1	40	1	165	...	...	717	15,907
70	8,434	...	2,271	1	321	5	1,072	...	10	1,690	88,182
...
...	9	...	4	...	1	...	15	...	...	3	92
222	2,168	...	19	1	19	69	1,352	...	...	1,496	13,839
222	2,377	...	23	1	19	69	1,367	...	...	1,493	13,723
222	2,377	...	23	1	19	69	1,367	...	...	1,493	13,723
7	438	...	11	1	2	...	9	...	1	31	2,927
101	5,173	...	1	...	7	...	53	...	2	850	32,447
108	5,949	...	12	1	9	...	62	...	4	944	36,949
...
...	50	...	35	...	32	...	13	...	...	...	342
33	1,528	...	1	...	1	...	25	...	...	191	7,312
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	145
...
...
...
35	2,833	...	36	...	35	...	39	...	...	193	7,870
143	7,241	...	45	1	42	...	171	...	4	1,177	44,113

FINAL CENSUS

Showing the Distribution of the Male

Occupations arranged according to the English system of Classification.	Hindus.							
	Brahmans.		Kshatriyas and Vaisyas including other superior Miscellaneous Castes.		Sudras.		Out-casts Aborigines and Wandering Tribes.	
	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.
CLASS IV.—AGRICULTURAL CLASS.								
ORDER VIII.—PERSONS POSSESSING AND WORKING THE LAND AND ENGAGED IN GROWING GRAIN, FRUITS, GRASSES AND OTHER PRODUCTS.								
<i>Sub-Order 1.—Agriculturists</i>								
Non-cultivating Land-holders	212	14,387	66	1,813	985	13,633	130	2,439
Cultivating Land-holders	79	4,055	111	5,838	3,702	288,860	403	29,803
Farmers	27	1,376	39	1,726	839	51,428	145	9,309
Subordinate cultivators comprising subordinate members of the families of land-holders and cultivators engaged in cultivation jointly with them	235	2,719	889	4,847	51,597	243,435	5,173	21,642
Agricultural servants or Laborers employed on wages by the year or for long periods for cultivation or for tending cattle	2	10	313	693	18,873	44,803	8,113	30,581
Agricultural Day Laborers employed for Occasional Works	1	40	148	1,415	7,085	47,288	5,083	34,723
Total of Sub-Order I.....	556	22,597	1,566	16,332	83,081	689,448	19,047	131,500
<i>Sub-Order 2.—Arboriculturists</i> ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 3.—Horticulturists</i> ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Order VIII.....	556	22,597	1,566	16,332	83,081	689,448	19,047	131,500
ORDER IX.—PERSONS ENGAGED ABOUT ANIMALS ... ..	..	5	59	138	6,818	6,357	1,137	840
Total of Class IV.....	556	22,602	1,625	16,470	89,899	695,805	20,184	132,340
CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL CLASS.								
ORDER X.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.								
<i>Sub-Order 1.—Workers in Books</i> ... ..	...	17	...	29	3	69	...	17
<i>Sub-Order 2.—Workers in Musical Instruments</i> ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1
<i>Sub-Order 3.—Workers in Prints and Pictures</i> ... ..	...	...	2	15	...	6	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 4.—Workers in Carving and Figures</i> ... ..	...	...	4	50	1	12	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 5.—Workers in Tackles for Sports and Games</i> ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 6.—Workers in Designs Medals and Dies</i> ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 7.—Workers in Watches and Philosophical Instruments</i> ... ..	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 8.—Workers in Surgical Instruments</i> ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 9.—Workers in Arms</i> ... ..	...	...	1	5	...	1	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 10.—Workers in Machines and Tools</i> ... ..	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	1
<i>Sub-Order 11.—Workers in Carriages</i> .. ..	...	1	...	7	...	15	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 12.—Workers in Harness</i> ... ..	...	...	...	10	...	39	...	13
<i>Sub-Order 13.—Workers in Ships</i> ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 14.—Workers in Houses and Buildings</i> ... ..	...	4	12	370	123	6,228	2	195
<i>Sub-Order 15.—Workers in Furniture</i> ... ..	...	...	1	31	...	60	...	8
<i>Sub-Order 16.—Combined with Sub-Orders 10 and 11</i> ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 17.—Workers in Chemicals</i> .. ..	...	1	...	17	1	72	...	...
Total of Order X.....	...	25	20	543	128	6,516	2	230

FORM No. XII C.—Continued.

Population according to Occupation.

Mohammedans.		Christians.						Others.		Total.	
		Europeans and Americans.		Eurasians.		Native Christians.					
14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.
70	1,581	-	51	-	14	-	51	-	-	1,463	53,969
103	8,023	-	12	-	3	8	593	1	2	4,403	337,202
44	2,402	-	1	-	-	5	127	-	-	1,099	68,369
1,232	5,808	-	-	-	1	171	429	-	1	19,597	251,874
578	1,520	-	-	-	3	134	73	-	-	29,013	77,653
644	4,635	-	-	-	-	29	347	-	-	12,968	28,848
2,609	24,169	-	64	-	21	355	1,611	1	3	107,245	895,745
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,609	24,169	-	64	-	21	355	1,611	1	3	107,245	895,745
94	370	-	4	-	6	-	8	-	-	8,110	7,729
2,733	24,539	-	68	-	27	355	1,617	1	3	115,355	893,471
1	34	-	3	-	23	-	27	-	-	4	274
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	21
-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	81
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	10	-	3	-	7	-	2	-	-	-	29
1	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	29
-	25	-	4	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	66
-	67	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	112
-	4	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	49
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	208	-	-	-	8	-	29	-	-	27	7,179
-	19	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	119
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	274
3	475	-	11	-	50	-	124	-	-	17	7,279

FINAL CENSUS

Showing the Distribution of the Male

Occupations arranged according to the English system of Classification.	Hindus.							
	Brahmans.		Kshatriyas and Vaisyas including other superior Miscellaneous Castes.		Sudras.		Out-castes Aborigines and Wandering Tribes.	
	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.
CLASS IV.—AGRICULTURAL CLASS.								
ORDER VIII.—PERSONS POSSESSING AND WORKING THE LAND AND ENGAGED IN GROWING GRAIN, FRUITS, GRASSES AND OTHER PRODUCTS.								
<i>Sub-Order 1.—Agriculturists</i> ...								
Non-cultivating land-holders ...	212	14,387	66	1,813	985	13,633	130	2,439
Cultivating land-holders ...	79	4,095	111	5,838	3,702	233,860	403	29,803
Farmers ...	27	1,376	39	1,726	839	51,428	145	9,309
Subordinate cultivators comprising subordinate members of the families of land-holders and cultivators engaged in cultivation jointly with them ...	235	2,719	889	4,847	51,597	243,435	5,173	21,642
Agricultural servants or laborers employed on wages by the year or for long periods for tending &c. XI.	10	72	1,270	2,461	18,873	44,803	8,113	30,381
Total of Order VIII.							13,883	34,723
ORDER XII.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN FOOD AND DRINKS.								
<i>Sub-Order 1.—Workers in Animal Food</i> ...		31	497	63	1,551	11		183
<i>Sub-Order 2.—Workers in Vegetable Food</i> ...		59	46	409	61	2,578	9	141
<i>Sub-Order 3.—Workers in Drinks and Stimulants</i> ...		110	13	492	218	5,780	26	458
Total of Order XII.		169	90	1,398	372	9,909	43	782
ORDER XIII.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.								
<i>Sub-Order 1.—Workers in Grease, Gut, Bones, Horn, Ivory, Whalebone and Lac.</i> ...			2		25			18
<i>Sub-Order 2.—Workers in Skins, Feathers and Quills</i> ...			12	2	55	101		3,578
<i>Sub-Order 3.—Workers in Hair</i> ...					5			
Total of Order XIII.			14	2	85	101		3,596
ORDER XIV.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.								
<i>Sub-Order 1.—Workers in Gum and Resin</i> ...		1	18	192	2,801			
<i>Sub-Order 2.—Workers in Wood</i> ...		3	45	18	580	19		200
<i>Sub-Order 3.—Workers in Bark and Pith</i> ...			2	2	16			2
<i>Sub-Order 4.—Workers in Bamboo, Cane, Rush, Straw and Leaves</i> ...		1	6	88	1,603	77		646
<i>Sub-Order 5.—Workers in Paper</i> ...								
Total of Order XIV.		4	71	210	5,000	96		848

FORM No. XII C—Continued.

Population according to Occupation.

Mohammedans.		Christians.						Others.		Total.	
		Europeans and Americans.		Eurasians.		Native Christians.					
14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.
70	1,531	..	51	..	14	..	51	..	..	1,463	33,969
103	8,023	..	12	..	3	6	593	1	2	4,405	537,202
44	2,402	..	1	..	..	5	127	..	..	1,092	26,369
1,232	5,808	..	..	..	1	171	420	..	1	52,297	231,874
578	1,520	..	2	2	15	4	68	..	..	23,013	77,683
619	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,965	89,648
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	895,745
9	785	..	..	..	1	2	42	..	..	119	..
17	675	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	133	3,823
22	1,106	..	6	..	9	..	13	..	..	309	7,974
48	2,563	..	6	..	10	2	82	..	..	356	14,922
..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
3	333	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	106	3,937
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
3	547	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	103	4,051
3	63	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	106	2,932
1	163	..	2	..	..	..	17	..	..	28	1,019
6	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	100
4	47	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	169	2,379
..
14	852	..	2	..	1	..	23	..	..	221	4,571

Showing the Distribution of the Male

Occupations arranged according to the English system of Classification.	Hindus.							
	Prabhuas.		Kshatriyas and Vaishyas including other superior Sikas and the Caste.		Sudras.		Out-caste Attributions and Wandering Tribes.	
	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.
CLASS IV.—AGRICULTURAL CLASS.								
ORDER VIII.—PERSONS TENDING AND WORKING THE LAND AND ENGAGED IN GROWING GRAIN, FRUITS, GROCES AND OTHER PRODUCTS.								
<i>Sub-Order 1.—Agriculturists</i> ...								
Non-cultivating Landholders ...	212	14,557	66	1,913	665	13,533	136	2,479
Cultivating Landholders ...	79	4,035	111	5,574	3,702	232,869	403	29,503
Peasants ...	27	1,276	39	1,728	832	51,428	145	9,200
Subordinate cultivators comprising subordinate members of the families of Landholders and cultivators engaged in cultivation jointly with them ...	275	2,519	849	4,847	51,597	213,433	5,173	24,612
Agricultural contractors, laborers employed on farms by the year or for long periods for the working of the soil ...	3	1	162	319	18,573	41,503	8,115	52,581
... in Copper ...								
<i>Sub-Order 10.—Workers in Tin and Quicksilver</i> ...			53	2	109			16
<i>Sub-Order 11.—Workers in Zinc</i> ...								
<i>Sub-Order 12.—Workers in Lead and Antimony</i> ...								
<i>Sub-Order 13.—Workers in Brass and other Mixed Metals</i> ...		5	249	15	670			8
<i>Sub-Order 14.—Workers in Steel and Iron</i> ...		1	7	147	92	4,210	9	160
Total of Order XV.....		15	15	739	1,593	31,516	29	640
Total of Class V.....		221	168	4,925	4,531	93,731	633	15,715
CLASS VI.—INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE CLASS.								
ORDER XVI.—LABORERS AND OTHERS (BRANCH OF LABOR UNDEFINED.)								
<i>Sub-Order 1.—General Laborers</i> ...	6	94	132	1,465	3,237	25,194	2,090	15,316
<i>Sub-Order 2.—Other persons of indefinite Occupation</i> ...		21		77		90		1
Total of Order XVI.....	6	115	132	1,542	3,237	25,194	2,090	15,317
ORDER XVII.—PERSONS OF RANK OR PROPERTY NOT RETURNED UNDER ANY OFFICE OR OCCUPATION.								
... ..		26	1	30	4	56		
ORDER XVIII.—PERSONS OF NO SPECIFIED OCCUPATION								
... ..	24,937	13,796	22,169	8,576	446,600	53,555	103,570	16,038
Total of Class VI.....	24,943	13,937	22,322	10,148	449,841	81,805	105,660	31,405
Grand Total of all Classes.....	25,684	56,204	24,795	49,332	546,169	927,562	127,616	211,451

FORM No. XII C.—Continued.
Population according to Occupation.

Muhammadans.		Christians.						Others.		Total.	
		Europeans and Americans.		Eurasians.		Native Christians.					
14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.
70	1,581		51	---	14		51	---	---	1,483	23,969
103	8,023	..	12	---	3	6	593	1	2	4,405	337,202
44	2,402	---	1	---	---	5	127	..	---	1,099	66,369
1,232	5,808	---	..	---	1	171	420	---	1	69,297	291,874
578	1,520									25,013	77,683
812	---	..	..	---	1	---	13	---	..	12,908	29,848
---	..	..	..	---	..	---	---	---	---	7,045	605,74
6	171	..	..	..	..	1	11	..	---	9	---
..	---	---	---	---	..	---	..	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
6	200	..	..	---	---	4	19	---	1	30	1,144
19	517	---	5	---	1	2	38	---	---	129	5,127
43	1,724	1	28	---	12	8	150		1	1,451	24,423
221	7,012	1	43	2	28	14	458	..	1	5,620	121,708
500	5,314	..	..	1	---	26	500	---	1	5,902	47,854
..	35	..	2	..	4	---	6	---	---	---	258
500	5,413	---	2	1	4	23	540	---	1	5,972	44,100
..	15	---	..	---	---	4	1	---	---	9	129
4,173	9,573	620	274	634	396	3,551	10,9	17	13	630,650	1,96,419
21,770	11,955	68	278	653	316	7,913	3,545	17	18	642,751	154,799
2,401	64,565	131	2,750	613	77	4,721	6,141	14	24	747,891	1,317,951

FINAL CENSUS

Showing the Distribution of the Female

Occupations arranged according to the English system of Classification.	Hindus							
	Eshwariyas		Keshwariyas and Valiyas including other superior Minor-Linear Castes.		Sudras.		Out-castes, Avaris and Wandering Tribes.	
	14 and under	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.
CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL CLASS.								
ORDER VI.—PERSONS WHO BUY OR SELL, KEEP OR LEND MONEY, HOUSES OR GOODS OF VARIOUS KINDS.								
<i>Sub-Order 1.—Mercantile Women</i> ... ..	...	39	...	17	...	69	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 2.—Other General Dealers</i> ... ..	...	39	30	1,353	150	6,563	32	574
Total of Order VI .. ..	...	78	30	1,372	150	6,572	32	574
ORDER VII.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CONVEYANCE OF MEN, ANIMALS, GOODS AND MERCHANDISE.								
<i>Sub-Order 1.—Carriers on Railways</i> ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 2.—Carriers on Roads</i> ... ..	...	...	...	...	3	131	23	329
<i>Sub-Order 3.—Carriers on Canal and Rivers</i> ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 4.—Carriers on Seas and Rivers</i> ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 5.—Engaged in Storage</i> ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 6.—Messengers and Porters</i> ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Order VII .. ..	...	...	...	...	3	131	23	329
Total of Cl. III .. ..	...	78	30	1,372	153	7,663	55	933
CLASS IV.—AGRICULTURAL CLASS.								
ORDER VIII.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN WORKING THE LAND AND ENGAGED IN GROWING GRAIN, FRUITS, GRASSES AND OTHER PRODUCTS.								
<i>Sub-Order 1.—Agriculturists—</i>								
Non-cultivating land-holders	14	1,562	5	596	126	15,937	20	1,321
Cultivating land-holders	2	151	3	199	118	14,898	12	1,075
Farmers	1	81	3	128	72	4,900	11	474
Subordinate Cultivators comprising subordinate members of the families of land-holders and cultivators engaged in cultivation jointly with them.	84	1,032	414	5,243	23,404	302,295	2,854	30,528
Agricultural servants or laborers employed on wages by the year or for long periods for cultivation or for tending cattle.	...	3	25	121	2,493	5,572	1,296	9,638
Agricultural day laborers employed for occasional works .. ..	...	37	117	1,454	6,925	81,967	4,867	54,492
Total of Sub-Order 1	101	3,466	567	7,741	33,138	428,479	9,060	97,528
<i>Sub-Order 2.—Arboriculturists</i> ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Sub-Order 3.—Horticulturists</i> ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Order VIII	101	3,466	567	7,741	33,138	428,479	9,060	97,528
ORDER IX.—PERSONS ENGAGED ABOUT ANIMALS								
Total of Class IV	101	3,466	604	7,778	42,700	430,314	9,782	98,007

FORM No. XII C.—Continued.

Population according to Occupation.

Mohammedans.		Christians.						Others.		Total.	
		Europeans and Americans.		Europeans.		Native Christians.					
14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.
7	3 483	...	...	...	...	1	41	...	...	...	128 9,225
7	430	...	...	...	...	1	41	...	...	220	9,403
...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	493
...
...
...
...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	493
7	403	...	...	...	...	1	41	...	...	216	9,296
...
4	331	...	1	...	1	...	13	...	3	189	12,768
1	132	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	156	16,410
4	78	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	81	5,858
222	2,604	...	...	...	...	44	343	...	4	32,023	542,339
16	91	...	...	...	...	2	30	...	...	3,332	15,455
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	278	...	1	12,156	144,027
493	5,546	...	1	...	1	71	893	...	8	48,406	543,663
...
493	5,544	...	1	...	1	71	875	...	8	48,406	543,663
15	12	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	8,323	...
457	5,553	...	1	...	1	77	857	...	8	48,406	543,663

FINAL CENSUS

Showing the Distribution of the Female

Occupations arranged according to the English system of Classification,	Hindus.							
	Brahmins.		Kshatriyas and Vaisyas including other superior Miscellaneous Castes.		Sudras.		Out-castes, Aborigines and Wandering Tribes.	
	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.
CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL CLASS.								
ORDER X.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.								
Sub-Order 1.—Workers in Books
Sub-Order 2.—Workers in Musical Instruments
Sub-Order 3.—Workers in Prints and Pictures	1	...	1	...	...
Sub-Order 4.—Workers in Carving and Figures	6	...	...	...	...
Sub-Order 5.—Workers in Tackle for Sports and Games	10	...	...	...	...
Sub-Order 6.—Workers in Designs, Medals and Dies.
Sub-Order 7.—Workers in Watches and Philosophical Instruments
Sub-Order 8.—Workers in Surgical Instruments
Sub-Order 9.—Workers in Arms
Sub-Order 10.—Workers in Machines and Tools
Sub-Order 11.—Workers in Carriages...
Sub-Order 12.—Workers in Harness
Sub-Order 13.—Workers in Ships
Sub-Order 14.—Workers in Houses and Buildings...
Sub-Order 15.—Workers in Furniture
Sub-Order 16.—(Combined with Sub-Orders 10 and 11)...
Sub-Order 17.—Workers in Chemicals	2	...	39	...	...
Total of Order X.....	19	...	40	...	...
ORDER XI.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN THE TEXTILE FABRICS AND IN DRESS.								
Sub-Order 1.—Workers in Wool and Worsted	3	207	2,752	...	22
Sub-Order 2.—Workers in Silk	2	14	75	1,182	...	28
Sub-Order 3.—Workers in Cotton and Flax	1	44	597	8,980	134	2,386
Sub-Order 4.—Workers in mixed Materials
Sub-Order 5.—Workers in Dress	1	20	459	450	7,369	21	290
Sub-Order 6.—Workers in Hemp and other fibrous Materials	1	21	274	12	159
Total of Order XI.....	...	1	23	521	1,350	20,557	167	2,885
ORDER XII.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN FOOD AND DRINKS.								
Sub-Order 1.—Workers in Animal Food	3	16	250	34	1,089	3	57
Sub-Order 2.—Workers in Vegetable Food	7	2	463	69	3,855	5	173
Sub-Order 3.—Workers in Drinks and Stimulants...	1	20	68	1,068	5	62
Total of Order XII.....	...	10	19	733	171	6,012	13	292
ORDER XIII.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.								
Sub-Order 1.—Workers in Grease, Gut, Bones, Ivory, Whalebone and Lac	18	...	2
Sub-Order 2.—Workers in Skins, Feathers and Quills	2	1	6	8	96
Sub-Order 3.—Workers in Hair	6	1	1
Total of Order XIII.....	2	1	30	9	99

FINAL CENSUS

Showing the Distribution of the Female

Occupations arranged according to the English system of Classification.	Hindus.							
	Brahmins.		Kshatriyas and Vaisyas including other superior Miscellaneous Castes.		Sadras.		Out-castes, Aborigines and Wandering Tribes	
	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.
ORDER XIV.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES								
Sub-Order 1.—Workers in Gum and Resin	6	54	1,182	...	...
Sub-Order 2.—Workers in Wood	9	13	194	29	294
Sub-Order 3.—Workers in Bark and Fith	4	...	6
Sub-Order 4.—Workers in Bamboo, Cane, Rush, Straw and Leaves	12	2	57	77	1,196	167	1,662
Sub-Order 5.—Workers in Paper
Total of Order XIV.....	...	12	2	72	144	2,576	196	1,962
ORDER XV.—PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN MINERALS								
Sub-Order 1.—Miners	32	...	...
Sub-Order 2.—Workers in Coal	1	38
Sub-Order 3.—Workers in Stone and Clay	3	113	1,262	2	15
Sub-Order 4.—Workers in Earthenware	3	188	3,198	2	13
Sub-Order 5.—Workers in Glass	21	7	437	1	56
Sub-Order 6.—Workers in Salt	1	...	1	22	431	...	...
Sub-Order 7.—Workers in Water
Sub-Order 8.—Workers in Gold, Silver and Precious Stones	2	3	94	...	3
Sub-Order 9.—Workers in Copper
Sub-Order 10.—Workers in Tin and Quicksilver	2	...	4	...	2
Sub-Order 11.—Workers in Zinc
Sub-Order 12.—Workers in Lead and Antimony
Sub-Order 13.—Workers in Brass and other mixed Metals	38	2	36	...	2
Sub-Order 14.—Workers in Steel and Iron	1	2	4	89	...	18
Total of Order XV....	...	1	1	72	339	5,553	6	147
Total of Class V.....	...	24	45	1,419	2,005	34,798	391	5,385
CLASS VI.—INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE CLASS.								
ORDER XVI.—LABORERS AND OTHERS (BRANCH OF LABOR UNDEFINED).								
Sub-Order 1.—General Laborers ...	1	80	68	1,227	2,932	39,962	2,012	23,044
Sub-Order 2.—Other Persons of indefinite Occupation...
Total of Order XVI.....	1	80	68	1,227	2,932	39,962	2,012	23,044
ORDER XVII.—PERSONS OF RANK OR PROPERTY NOT RETURNED UNDER ANY OFFICE OR OCCUPATION.								
...	...	9	...	5	3	39	...	5
ORDER XVIII.—PERSONS OF NO SPECIFIED OCCUPATION								
...	28,225	50,523	23,736	32,653	502,947	424,844	113,824	85,523
Total of Class VI.....	26,226	50,612	23,804	33,915	505,832	404,343	115,836	108,577
Grand Total of all Classes.....	26,337	54,427	24,523	45,046	551,743	643,763	126,245	216,433

FORM No. XIII.—*Continued.**Population according to Occupation.*

Males and females.		Christians.						Others.		Total.	
		European and Americans.		Europeans.		Native Christians.					
14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.	14 and under.	15 and above.
							8			24	1,193
2	33						12			44	547
	1										31
3	53					6	80			135	3,045
5	72					6	97			3-3	4,791
											52
	29						3			114	1,335
	36						1			160	2,217
4	8									13	807
										23	492
	1						2			8	103
	2										10
										2	78
										8	309
6	71						6			250	4,850
65	1,580		12	1	50	7	272			2,514	45,520
144	2,892				1	36	44			4,193	67,621
144	2,892				1	36	44			4,193	67,621
1	14									4	72
33,212	50,732	682	1,043	624	887	4,123	2,977	31	37	707,274	849,734
33,327	51,543	682	1,047	624	889	4,141	4,422	31	37	712,753	757,257
33,993	61,802	683	1,109	625	947	4,772	6,581	31	48	772,472	1,237,914

FINAL CENSUS FORM XIV.

Statement showing the Number of Persons of Unsound Mind, by Religion, Age and Sex.

ALL RELIGIONS

DISTRICT.	Religion.	Total			Under 5.		--10.		--15.		--20.		--30.		--40.		--50.		--60.		Over 60.	
		Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Bangalore	..	252	165	87	1	...	7	8	3	3	6	2	31	19	55	29	38	11	15	10	9	6
Kolar	..	53	36	17	1	..	2	..	3	2	2	3	5	4	13	4	9	1	1	3	...	...
Tumkur	..	50	49	42	...	1	2	1	2	3	5	9	9	8	12	8	8	4	7	4	6	6
Mysore	..	100	57	43	1	...	4	1	4	3	2	5	16	8	13	11	12	0	3	2	2	7
Hassan	..	45	27	18	..	...	3	..	6	4	2	3	9	2	4	5	1	3	2	...	...	1
Srinagara	..	119	63	56	...	...	4	3	8	5	9	9	19	11	16	12	9	1	3	6	1	3
Kadur	..	46	27	17	...	...	1	..	3	2	3	...	7	6	4	4	5	3	1	1	1	1
Chitaldroog	..	61	37	27	...	...	9	3	7	2	5	1	9	13	4	5	1	...	1	1	1	2
Total....		767	466	301	3	1	32	16	36	24	34	32	105	71	121	76	80	23	35	27	20	26

FINAL CENSUS FORM XIV.—Continued
Statement showing the Number of Persons of Unsound Mind, by Religion, Age and Sex.
MUTAMMADANS.

DISTRICT.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		Over 60.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Bangalore	..	20	40	10	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	8	1	10	4	6	2	2	1	4	..
Kolar
Tumkur	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
Mysore	..	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Havari	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	7	3	4	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kadur	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Channarayana	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....		73	89	17	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	2	12	2	21	7	10	2	4	1	5	..

FINAL CENSUS FORM XIV.—Continued.
 Statement showing the Number of Persons of Unsound Mind, by Religion, Age and Sex.
 CHRISTIANS.

DISTRICT.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		Over 60.	
		Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Bangalore	..	19	10	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	3	2	1	2	2	..	1
Kolar
Tumkur
Mysore
Hassan	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kadur
Chitaldroog
Total..	..	21	10	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	5	2	1	2	2	..	1

FINAL CENSUS FORM XIV.—*Concluded.*
Statement showing the Number of Persons of Unsound Mind, by Religion, Age and Sex.
 OTHER RELIGIONS.

DISTRICT.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		Over 60.	
		Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

FINAL CENSUS FORM XV.

Statement showing the Number of the Blind, by Religion, Age and Sex.

ALL RELIGIONS.

DISTRICT.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		Over 60.	
		Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Bangalore	..	695	343	352	6	5	16	8	23	23	17	22	47	42	47	46	49	67	37	44	101	95
Kolar	..	572	275	297	8	8	11	15	14	15	16	9	41	47	30	34	34	41	38	46	83	82
Tumkūr	..	461	177	284	7	1	10	19	18	16	17	18	24	38	17	47	27	30	21	47	36	68
Mysore	..	610	319	291	15	13	28	19	33	18	23	24	37	38	50	43	47	54	35	37	51	45
Hassan	..	413	216	197	5	3	11	14	13	22	15	10	45	35	27	29	35	25	25	21	40	38
Shimoga	..	419	211	208	7	5	13	12	13	18	11	15	26	23	41	21	22	31	26	35	52	43
Kadur	..	261	100	161	2	4	9	7	12	10	3	6	18	16	10	25	17	19	11	26	18	48
Chitaldroog	..	495	225	270	5	2	18	21	31	20	11	14	47	44	27	24	31	33	17	46	38	66
Total.....		3,926	1,866	2,060	55	41	116	115	157	142	113	118	285	283	249	269	262	300	210	302	419	490

Statement showing the Number of the Blind, by Religion, Age, and Sex.

HINDUS.

DISTRICT.	Religion.	Total.		Under 5		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		Over 60		
		Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Bangalore	..	626	503	318	5	5	15	5	22	22	16	22	41	40	45	41	44	60	33	42	87	78
Kolar	..	554	266	258	8	8	10	14	12	14	15	9	41	46	29	33	33	30	36	40	82	79
Tumkur	..	450	169	291	7	1	9	18	16	15	16	18	23	38	17	47	27	29	19	47	35	63
Mysore	..	582	502	250	15	13	28	18	31	16	22	23	37	38	48	43	45	57	31	37	43	40
Hassan	..	409	212	197	5	3	11	14	13	22	15	10	45	35	27	29	35	25	22	21	29	39
Channarayana	..	332	192	200	7	5	12	10	12	17	10	14	22	22	38	21	20	31	20	33	44	47
Kodur	..	257	98	165	2	4	9	7	12	10	3	5	19	16	9	25	16	18	11	25	18	45
Chitaldurg	..	479	217	262	4	2	16	20	20	20	10	12	46	43	27	21	20	22	17	46	37	63
Total..		3,745	3,264	3,081	83	41	110	103	149	126	107	113	273	278	210	266	250	195	237	287	453	

FINAL CENSUS FORM XV.—Continued.

Statement showing the Number of the Blind, by Religion, Age and Sex.

MUHAMMADANS.

DISTRICT.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		Over 60.	
		Both sexes.	Males.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Bangalore	..	34	17	17	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	3	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	9	12
Kolar	..	17	8	9	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	1	3
Tumkūr	..	11	8	3	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...
Mysore	..	26	15	11	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	4	...	5	5
Hassan	..	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Shimoga	..	25	18	7	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	4	1	2	...	2	...	...	2	8	1
Kadur	..	8	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	3
Chitaldroog	..	16	8	8	1	...	2	1	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3
Total.....		141	80	61	1	...	6	6	7	6	5	5	9	4	5	2	10	8	11	3	26	27

FINAL CENSUS FORM XV.—Continued
Statement showing the Number of the Blind by Religion, Age and Sex.

CHRISTIANS.

DISTRICT.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		Over 60.	
		Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	CHRISTIANS.																					
Bangalore	..	35	18	17	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	1	2	1	2	0	4	2	5	5
Kolar	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	..	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hassan	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga	..	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldroog	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...		40	23	19	1	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	3	1	4	1	2	6	4	2	6	5

FINAL CENSUS FORM XV.—Continued.

Statement showing the Number of the Blind, by Religion, Age and Sex.

MUHAMMADANS.

DISTRICT.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		Over 60.	
		Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Bangalore	..	34	17	17	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	3	1	..	1	3	1	..	..	9	12
Kolar	..	17	8	9	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	..	1	3
Tumkur	..	11	8	3	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..
Mysore	..	26	15	11	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	2	4	..	5	5
Hassan	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..
Shimoga	..	25	18	7	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	4	1	2	..	2	..	..	2	8	1
Kadur	..	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	3
Chitaldroog	..	16	8	8	1	..	2	1	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	3
Total.....		141	80	61	1	..	6	6	7	6	5	5	9	4	5	2	10	8	11	3	26	27

FINAL CENSUS FORM XV.—Continued.
Statement showing the Number of the Blind by Religion, Age and Sex.

CHRISTIANS.

DISTRICT.	Religion.	Total.		Under 5.		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		Over 60		
		Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Bangalore	CHRISTIAN.	35	18	17	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	1	2	1	2	0	4	2	5	5
Kolar		1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumkur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore		2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Hassan		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga		2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kodur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldroog		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....		40	23	19	1	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	3	1	4	1	2	6	4	2	6	5

FINAL CENSUS FORM XVI.

Statement showing the Number of Deaf Mutes by Religion, Age and Sex.

ALL RELIGIONS.

DISTRICT.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		Over 60.	
		Both sexes.	Males.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
			3	4	5																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Bangalore	..	415	238	177	4	5	29	19	42	29	18	20	41	39	33	25	32	14	21	13	18	13
Kolar	..	306	159	147	3	6	18	29	28	23	14	23	40	28	26	12	15	9	4	8	11	9
Tumkur	..	283	149	134	6	5	24	24	39	20	15	18	29	24	16	16	13	11	5	10	2	6
Mysore	..	452	236	216	6	3	26	30	35	18	15	20	41	26	40	24	33	25	10	38	30	32
Hassan	..	341	197	144	7	1	34	25	27	21	24	14	45	26	19	18	20	18	9	11	12	10
Shimoga	..	294	155	139	6	4	23	24	27	30	29	14	50	27	19	15	4	12	13	5	4	8
Kadur	..	212	132	80	6	6	22	13	26	17	14	12	26	14	19	4	11	4	3	6	5	4
Chitaldroog	..	307	160	147	3	3	28	27	32	34	18	16	35	33	23	14	8	6	9	7	4	7
Total....		2,610	1,426	1,184	41	33	204	191	256	192	147	137	287	217	195	128	136	99	74	98	86	89

ALL RELIGIONS.

Statement showing the Number of Deaf Mutes by Religion, Age and Sex.

HINDUS.

DISTRICT.	Religion.	Total		Under 5.		—10		—15		—20		—25		—30		—40		—50		—60		Over 60.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Bangalore	Hindu.	352	218	161	3	3	29	17	36	28	18	20	37	37	33	24	20	10	19	12	13	13	
Kolar	Hindu.	299	150	143	3	6	18	27	26	22	12	22	40	28	20	12	15	9	4	6	11	9	
Tumkur	Hindu.	279	140	133	5	5	23	24	39	20	15	18	29	23	16	16	13	11	5	10	2	6	
Mysore	Hindu.	420	220	200	6	3	25	29	31	18	15	19	39	25	39	23	32	23	9	33	24	27	
Hassan	Hindu.	332	190	142	7	1	32	25	20	21	24	14	44	25	19	18	19	17	9	11	12	10	
Shimoga	Hindu.	292	148	134	6	4	20	22	26	29	29	14	29	25	19	15	4	12	19	5	4	8	
Kadur	Hindu.	206	123	78	6	6	22	12	24	17	14	12	26	13	18	4	11	4	2	0	5	4	
Chitaldroog	Hindu.	300	155	145	3	3	27	27	31	33	17	16	35	32	21	14	8	6	9	7	4	7	
Total....		2,500	1,361	1,139	29	31	190	183	239	189	144	135	278	208	190	126	131	92	70	92	75	81	

FINAL CENSUS FORM XVI.—Continued.

Statement showing the Number of Deaf Mutes, by Religion, Age and Sex.

MUHAMMADANS.

DISTRICT.	Religion.	Total.		Under 5.		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		Over 60.		
		Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Bangalore	..	21	12	9	1	1	..	2	3	1	..	..	3	2	..	1	2	2	1	..	2	..
Kolar	..	7	3	4	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumkūr	..	4	3	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	..	28	14	14	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	2	1	5	5	3
Hassan	..	6	4	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	..	11	7	4	..	..	3	2	1	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kadur	..	6	4	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Chitaldroog.	..	7	5	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....		90	52	38	2	1	8	8	14	4	3	2	8	8	4	2	3	5	3	5	7	3

MUHAMMADANS.

Statement showing the Number of Deaf Mutes, by Religion, Age and Sex.

CHRISTIANS.

DISTRICT.	Religion.	Total.		Under 5.		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		Over 60.				
		Both sexes.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Bangalore	..	12	8	4	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	...	...
Kolar
Tumkur
Mysore	..	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan	..	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Shimoga	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur
Chitaldroog
Total....		20	13	7	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	2	...

FINAL CENSUS FORM XVII.

Statement showing the Number of Lepers, by Religion, Age and Sex.

ALL RELIGIONS.

DISTRICT.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		Over 60.	
		Both sexes.	Males.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
			4	5																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Bangalore	..	175	125	50	..	..	2	..	2	..	6	..	24	9	28	18	26	9	21	10	16	4
Kolar	..	77	50	27	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	4	3	16	4	16	7	8	5	4	4
Tumkūr	..	25	13	12	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	3	3	2	4	4	1	..	1
Mysore	..	114	57	57	..	2	3	..	4	2	1	2	6	7	9	9	13	9	9	6	12	20
Hassan	..	60	43	17	..	..	..	..	4	3	6	2	6	5	11	4	8	..	5	1	3	2
Shimoga	..	41	24	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	3	2	6	2	9	6	4	3	1	1
Kadur	..	22	18	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	2	2	1	6	..	2	1	2	..
Chitaldroog	..	19	10	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	2	3	2	..	2	3	..	1	1
Total..		533	340	193	..	2	7	1	12	6	20	12	48	32	78	43	80	37	56	27	39	33

FINAL CENSUS FORM XVII—Continued.
Statement showing the Number of *Lepers*, by *Religion*, *Age* and *Sex*.

HINDUS.

DISTRICT.	Religion.	Total.				Under 5.		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		Over 60.	
		Males.		Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Bangalore	..	140	106	40	...	..	1	...	1	...	5	...	23	6	21	15	22	8	17	6	14	3
Kolar	..	70	49	27	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	4	3	16	4	16	7	8	5	3	4
Tumkūr	..	23	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	2	3	2	4	4	1	...	1
Mysore	..	110	54	56	...	2	3	...	4	2	1	1	5	7	9	9	12	9	6	6	12	20	
Hassan	..	38	41	17	...	...	...	...	3	3	0	2	6	5	10	4	5	...	5	1	3	2
Shimoga	..	35	18	17	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	4	2	7	0	4	3	1	1
Kadur	..	20	17	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	2	2	1	6	...	1	...	2	...
Chitaldroog	..	17	9	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	3	2	...	2	3	...	1	1
Total..		455	305	160	...	2	5	1	10	6	18	11	43	20	70	40	73	53	56	22	50	52	

Statement showing the Number of Lepers, by Religion, Age and Sex.

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FINAL CENSUS FORM XVII—Continued
 Statement showing the Number of Lepers, by Religion, Age and Sex.

CHRISTIANS.

DISTRICT.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		Over 60.	
		Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Bangalore	CHRISTIANS	13	8	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	1	...	...	1
Kolar		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumkur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Margan		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitaldroog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....		14	8	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	3	...	1	2	...	1

FINAL CENSUS FORM XVII.—Continued.

Statement showing the Number of Lepers, by Religion, Age and Sex.

MUNAMADANS.

DISTRICT.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		Over 60.	
		Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Bangalore	..	16	11	5							1		2	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	..
Kolar	..	1	1	..																	1	..
Tumkūr	..	2	2	..			1								1							..
Mysore	..	3	3	..									1				1		1			..
Hassan	..	2	2	..					1						1							..
Shimoga	..	6	6	..									2		1							..
Kadur	..	2	1	1											2		2					..
Chitaldroog	..	2	1	1							1								1	1		..
Total..		34	27	7			1	..	1		2	..	5	2	6	1	4	1	5	3	3	..

FINAL CENSUS FORM XVII.—*Continued*
 Statement showing the Number of Lepers, by Religion, Age and Sex.

DISTRICT.	Religion.	Total.		Under 5.		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		Over 60.		
		Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Bangalore	..	13	8	5	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	1	..	..	1
Kolar
Tumkur
Mysore	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hassan
Shimoga
Kadur
Chitaldroog
Total...		14	8	6	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	3	..	1	2	..	1

CHRISTIAN.

Statement showing the Number of Lepers, by Religion, Age and Sex.

MUHAMMADANS.

DISTRICT.	Religion.	Total.			Under 5.		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		Over 60.		
		Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Bangalore	..		16	11	5							1		2	1			1	1	3	2	2	..
Kolar	..		1	1	..																	1	..
Tumkur	..		2	2	..			1								1						..	..
Mysore	..		3	3	..									1				1		1		..	..
Hassan	..		2	2	..					1						1						..	..
Shimoga	..		6	6	..									2		2		2				..	..
Kadur	..		2	1	1															1	1	..	..
	..		2	1	1							1			1							..	..
								1		1		2		5	2	6	1	4	1	5	3	3	..

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT OF POPULATION

WITH REFERENCE TO LAND AND LAND REVENUE

STATEMENT OF POPULATION

WITH REFERENCE TO LAND AND LAND REVENUE.

OLD CENSUS FORM IV.

Form modified.—This statement was directed to be prepared in the Old Census Form IV, slightly modified, as supplementary to the regular statistical table. The modifications are the omission of 2 columns, headed respectively—*Total male population above 20 years of age*, and *average number of persons dependent on each male population above 20 years of age*.

Comparison with 1871.—The following is a summary of the results, comparing the figures for 1881 with those for 1871:

	1911.	1912.	Decrease	Percent.
Total population	5,559,412	4,385,189	-1,174,224	- 21.1
Total agricultural population	1,634,676	1,500,000	-134,676	- 8.2
Area in square miles of land paying Government Revenue, quitrent or peckash.				
Cantonments	4,619	12,177	+ 7,557	+163.4
Cultivable	679	1,611	+ 932	+137.1
Uncultivable	7,175	8,206	+ 1,031	+ 14.4
Total	12,473	22,004	+ 9,531	+ 76.5
Area in square miles of land not paying Government Revenue, quitrent or peckash.	14,571	619	- 13,952	- 95.7
Total of both				
Cantonments	15,098	13,787	- 1,311	- 8.7
Cultivable	2,858	1,611	- 1,247	- 43.6
Uncultivable	9,111	7,185	- 1,926	- 21.2
Total	27,067	22,583	- 4,484	- 16.6
Amount of payments to Government, whether as land revenue, quitrent or peckash, including, where such sum is not separately stated, but not water rates.	Rs. 71,00,000	Rs. 11,00,000	- 60,00,000	- 84.5
Amount of land revenue and cesses paid	Rs. 6,00,000	Rs. 1,00,000	- 5,00,000	- 83.3
Total of two preceding	77,00,000	12,00,000	- 65,00,000	- 84.5
Amount of rent, including quitrent and cesses paid to cultivators	Rs. 65,00,000	Rs. 1,00,000	- 64,00,000	- 98.5
Percentage of agricultural population paying land revenue	20.1	10.1	- 10.0	- 50.0
Average number of acres cultivated by each male agricultural laborer 20 years of age and over	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Average incidence of amount of payments received in return 10 per cent of agricultural land	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Average incidence of amount of payments received in return 17 per cent of agricultural land	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Average incidence of land revenue and cesses per acre of cultivated land	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Average incidence of quitrent and cesses per acre of cultivated land	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0

D. [illegible]

In Area.—As regards area, the total extent of the country is corrected to 24,723 square miles, from 27,077, the area given in 1871, a decrease of 8·69 per cent. This of course affects the areal calculations and prevents accurate comparison. But the following results are noteworthy. The area paying revenue to Government has nearly doubled, or risen from 12,505 square miles to 23,904, an increase of 91 per cent. The area not paying revenue to Government has coincidentally been reduced from 14,571 square miles to only 819, or 94·37 per cent. These results may be due to the spread of coffee and cardamom cultivation, gold mining, &c., as well as to extension of the area placed under the Forest Department, and also to progress of the Revenue Survey, under which, if I am not mistaken, all land is brought to book as potentially revenue-paying. It is strange however, at the same time, that though there has been an increase of over half a million in agriculturists there has been a decrease of over 1,000 square miles in the area under cultivation. With more agriculturists and a smaller area under cultivation the average number of acres cultivated by each male agriculturist over 20 years of age is returned as 5·07 in 1881 against 7·5 in 1871.

In Amounts.—On comparing the amounts paid to Government on account of the land, there has been a decrease in the provincial land revenue of nearly 3½ lakhs, but an increase in the revenue from local rates and cesses of over 2½ lakhs. The general result is a decrease, under both heads combined, of Rs. 67,117, which is less than 1 per cent. The increase in the amount raised from local rates may be explained perhaps by the progress of the Revenue Survey, under which the full local cesses are imposed on the surveyed Taluqs, whereas only provisional rates, which are considerably lower, are levied in unsurveyed Taluqs.

Incidence of Rates.—The average incidence of the general land revenue per acre of revenue-paying culturable (including both cultivable and cultivated) area has been reduced from Rs. 1—6—8 in 1871 to as. 14—5 p. in 1881, while that of local rates per acre of revenue-paying cultivated area has increased from Rs. 1—8—10 in 1871 to Rs. 1—11—3 in 1881. The average incidence of local rates and cesses per acre of cultivated land is thus a. 1—11 p. in 1881 against only 11 p. in 1871. Finally, the average incidence of rent paid per cultivated acre is Rs. 1—8—1 in 1881 against Rs. 1—6—11 in 1871, an increase of 5·12 per cent.

General result.—Altogether, it appears that a larger number of agriculturists cultivate a smaller area. The incidence of rent is higher per acre, but the total amount realized by Government is less. With reference to the land, therefore, neither Government nor agriculturists are so well off in 1881 as they were in 1871. But what Government has lost for the general revenues has been in great part transferred to local funds, the administration of which by local boards for local interests is now under consideration.

N. B.—I may here state that I am in no way responsible for the figures contained in this or any of the other Statistical Tables : they were compiled independently, and are nearly as furnished to me for incorporation in the Report.

WORLD CENSUS FORM IV.

Statement of Population with reference to Land and Land Revenue.

[illegible]

(a) The Government is not aware of any recent or intended changes in the way that the Government handles the information it receives from the public.

b) The substrate being under repeated attack, as in case 18 and 19 are identical.

in Area.—As regard area, the total extent of the country is corrected to 24,723 square miles, from 27,077, the area given in 1871, a decrease of 8·69 per cent. This of course affects the usual calculations and prevents accurate comparison. But the following results are noteworthy. The area paying revenue to Government has nearly doubled, or risen from 12,505 square miles to 23,901, an increase of 91 per cent. The area not paying revenue to Government has correspondingly been reduced from 14,571 square miles to only 819, or 91·37 per cent. These results may be due to the spread of coffee and cardamom cultivation, gold mining, &c., as well as to extension of the area placed under the Forest Department, and also to progress of the Revenue Survey, under which, if I am not mistaken, all land is brought to book as potentially revenue-paying. It is strange, however, at the same time, that though there has been an increase of over half a million in agriculturists there has been a decrease of over 1,000 square miles in the area under cultivation. With more agriculturists and a smaller area under cultivation the average number of acres cultivated by each male agriculturist over 20 years of age is returned as 5·07 in 1881 against 4·75 in 1871.

In Amounts. On comparing the amounts paid to Government on account of the land, there has been a decrease in the provincial land revenue of nearly 3½ lakhs, but an increase in the revenue from land rates and local taxes of over 2½ lakhs. The general result is a decrease, under both combined, of Rs. 67,117, which is about 1 per cent. The increase in the amount realized from land rates may be explained perhaps by the progress of the Revenue Survey, under which the full land revenue is imposed on the surveyed Taluqs, whereas only provisional rates, which are considerably lower, are levied in unsurveyed Taluqs.

Incidence of Rates. The average annual rate of the general land revenue per acre of revenue-paying cultivated (including both cultivated and uncultivated) area has been reduced from Rs. 1—6—5 in 1871 to Rs. 1—5—5 in 1881, while that of local rates per acre of revenue-paying cultivated area has risen from Rs. 1—5—10 in 1871 to Rs. 1—11—3 in 1881. The average incidence of local rates on the whole area of cultivated land is thus a 1—11 p. in 1881 against only 11 p. in 1871. Finally, the average annual rate of rent paid per cultivated acre is Rs. 1—8—1 in 1881 against Rs. 1—6—11 in 1871, an increase of 5·12 per cent.

General results. Although it appears that a larger number of agriculturists cultivate a smaller area, the result is of increased expenditure, but the total amount realized by Government is less. With reference to the latter, therefore, neither Government nor agriculturists are so well off as in 1871. But what Government has lost for the general revenues has been made up, apart from the local funds, the administration of which by local boards for local interests is now under consideration.

N.B.—I must here state that I am in no way responsible for the figures contained in this or any of the other Statistical Tables; they were compiled independently, and are nearly as furnished to me for incorporation in the Report.

OLD CENSUS FORM IV.

Statement of Population with reference to Land and Land Revenue.

District.	Total population.		Total agricultural population.		Cultivable.		Uncultivable.		Total.		Cultivable.		Uncultivable.		Total.	Amount of revenue to Government, but not water rates, including land revenue, quit-rent, or feudal dues.		Total of two preceding columns (2).	Amount of rent including local cesses, paid by cultivators (2).	Percentage of agriculturists on total population.	Average number of acres cultivated by each male agriculturist above 20 years of age.	Average income of amount of revenue received in column 25 per acre of revenue-paying cultivated area (2).	Average income of amount of revenue received in column 26 per acre of revenue-paying cultivated area (2).	Average income of local rates and taxes per acre of cultivated land.	Average income of rent paid per cultivated acre.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16									17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Area in square miles of land paying Government Revenue, Quit-Rent or Feudal dues, or both.	Area in square miles of land not paying Government Revenue, Quit-Rent or Feudal dues.	Cultivable.	Uncultivable.	Total.	Cultivable.	Uncultivable.	Total.	Cultivable.	Uncultivable.	Total.	Cultivable.	Uncultivable.	Total.	Amount of revenue to Government, but not water rates, including land revenue, quit-rent, or feudal dues.	Amount of local rates and taxes paid on land.	Total of two preceding columns (2).	Amount of rent including local cesses, paid by cultivators (2).	Percentage of agriculturists on total population.	Average number of acres cultivated by each male agriculturist above 20 years of age.	Average income of amount of revenue received in column 25 per acre of revenue-paying cultivated area (2).	Average income of amount of revenue received in column 26 per acre of revenue-paying cultivated area (2).	Average income of local rates and taxes per acre of cultivated land.	Average income of rent paid per cultivated acre.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Bombay	649,179	204,016	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,2

Notes on columns (1) to (33) are printed in the margin, showing the areas of the District and the amount of land revenue, quit-rent, or feudal dues, but not water rates, and the amount of land not paying Government Revenue, Quit-Rent or Feudal dues.

(1) The District being under separate administration, showing 10 and 11 are blank.

(2) Cultivable, including both culture and fall cultivation.

APPENDIX B.

STATISTICS OF THE EUROPEAN POPULATION.

"These forms are purely supplementary, being required not for this office but for the English Census Office under the Registrar General, London."

Extract from Instructions of the Census Commissioner for India.

SUMMARY OF THE EUROPEAN POPULATION OF MYSORE.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
British born * Subjects	2,254	432	2,686
European British Subjects born out of the United Kingdom ...	1,079	1,268	2,347
Total European British Subjects.....	3,333	1,700	5,033
Other Europeans (or Americans)	83	72	155
Total Europeans.....	3,416	1,772	5,188

* *i. e.*, persons born in the British Isles. I am doubtful whether this is in accordance with the Government definition of the term, which, as I understand, refers to parentage rather than to place of birth. But I am powerless to alter the returns.

Form X.

Statement showing the Birth places of the European Population of Mysore.

Birth Place.					Males.	Females.	Total.		
(1) Within the Province					447	476	923		
(2) In other Provinces.									
A. Within India	Within the Indian Empire.	Afghanistan ... ..	...	...	4	1	5
		Bengal ... ..	...	...	17	23	40
		Bihar ... ..	...	...	1	...	1
		Bombay ... ..	...	...	12	21	33
		Burma ... ..	...	...	29	34	63
		Central Provinces ... ..	...	...	39	40	79
		Cochin ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
		Ceylon ... ..	...	...	2	7	9
		Guzerat ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
		Hissar ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
		Madras ... ..	...	...	336	483	874
		Nagpur ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
		North Western Provinces ... ..	...	...	23	51	74
		North West Provinces ... ..	...	...	5	6	11
		Punjab ... ..	...	...	1	3	4
		Rajputana ... ..	...	...	2	1	3
		Tamil Nadu ... ..	...	...	...	2	2
		Tamil Nadu ... ..	...	...	3	5	8
Total (1) and (2) Indians.....					923	1,164	2,132		
B. Outside India	Foreign.	Ceylon ... ..	...	...	5	9	14
		China ... ..	...	...	1	2	3
		East India ... ..	...	...	2	...	2
		Japan ... ..	...	...	1	...	1
		Korea ... ..	...	...	1	...	1
		Malay Peninsula ... ..	...	...	3	2	5
Total (3) and (4) Foreigners.....					13	14	27		
C. Outside Asia	Europe.	I. Europe.							
		Ireland ... ..	...	...	1	...	1
		Belgium ... ..	...	...	1	1	2
		Denmark ... ..	...	...	1	...	1
		Denmark ... ..	...	...	1,737	278	2,085
		France ... ..	...	...	21	9	30
		France ... ..	...	...	4	11	15
		Germany ... ..	...	...	15	9	24
		Great Britain ... ..	...	...	4	2	6
		Italy ... ..	...	...	231	117	448
		Ireland ... ..	...	...	...	4	4
		Malta ... ..	...	...	1	...	1
		Norway ... ..	...	...	1	...	1
		Portugal ... ..	...	...	1	1	2
		Russia ... ..	...	...	107	28	135
		Scotland ... ..	...	...	7	1	8
		Spain ... ..	...	...	...	1	1
		Turkey ... ..	...	...	14	...	14
		Wales ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Europe.....					2,335	462	2,757
		II. Africa.							
		Africa ... ..	...	...	10	11	21
		Madagascar ... ..	...	...	1	3	4
		Total Africa.....					11	14	25
III. America.									
America ... ..	...	...	103	91	196		
West Indies ... ..	...	...	3	...	3		
Total America.....					103	91	199		
IV. Australasia.									
Australia ... ..	...	...	4	4	8		
New Zealand ... ..	...	...	2	...	2		
Total Australasia.....					6	4	10		
C. Born at Sea					3	4	7		
D. Birth place not recognizable or not returned					12	19	31		
Grand Total.....					3,418	1,772	5,188		

BRITISH BORN SUBJECTS.

Statement showing the Civil Condition, Sex and Age of the British Born Population.

SINGLE.

DISTRICTS.	0-9.		10-14.		15-19.		20-24.		25-29.		30-39.		40-49.		50-59.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Male.	
Bangalore	6	3	7	3	13	15	12	11	10	4	32	4	2	3	...	1	1,025	15		
Kolar	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Tankur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Mysore	4	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Channarayana	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	
Total	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	1,742	139

MARRIED.

DISTRICT.	0-9.		10-14.		15-19.		20-24.		25-29.		30-39.		40-49.		50-59.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
Bangalore	1	10	81	173	92	14	24	45	15	40	5	415	239			
Kolar	12	2	7	...	6	...	...	...	...	25	2		
Tankur	1	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1		
Mysore	2	1	6	7	3	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	15	13		
Hassan		
Channarayana	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1		
Channarayana	3	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6		
Channarayana	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...		
Total	15	107	91	156	103	115	34	55	13	40	5	471	261			

WIDOWED.

DISTRICTS.	0-9.		10-14.		15-19.		20-24.		25-29.		30-39.		40-49.		50-59.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Bangalore	2	3	5	7	6	4	9	7	16	12	38	33		
Kolar	1	...	1	...		
Tankur	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hassan		
Shimoga		
Kadur		
Chitaldroog		
Total	3	3	5	7	7	4	9	7	17	12	41	33			

BRITISH BORN SUBJECTS.

Statement showing Birth places of the British born population.

DISTRICTS	England.		Ireland.		Scotland.		Wales.		Great Britain.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Bangalore	1,722	207	318	108	91	24	14				2,143	323
Kolar	29	5	3	1	1	1					34	7
Tumkur	5	1			1						6	1
Mysore	4	1	5	2	3	1			15	9	27	18
Hassan												
Shimoga	3	1	1								4	1
Kalur	29	3	1	1	8	2					38	6
Chitaldrug	1		1								2	
Total.	1,767	278	321	111	102	26	14		15	9	2,204	432

Statement showing Sects of the British born population.

DISTRICT.	Church of Eng- land.		Roman Catho- lics.		Presbyterians		Baptists		Wesleyans		Congregational ists.		Others (Unpro- fessed)		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Bangalore	1,664	278	286	87	54	9	18	2	97	7	2	1	27	1	2,149	323
Kolar	11	4	2	1	6		2		10	1			2	1	23	7
Tumkur	3	1											1		4	1
Mysore	19	12	2	5		1	5		1				2		27	18
Hassan																
Shimoga	4	1													4	1
Kalur	29	5	1		5	1									36	6
Chitaldrug	1		1												2	
Total.	1,732	301	292	93	65	11	23	2	108	8	2	1	32	1	2,251	432

Statement showing Infirmities of the British born population.

There are no British born Subjects returned as of Consumed Mind, Insane, Deaf-mutes, or Lepers.

ADDENDA.

- 6, part 8.—It was thought, however, better to provide for the Preliminary Record in these cases also, that they might be examined by the Supervisors and any inaccuracies pointed out and corrected.
- 29, " 3.—A considerable migration took place from the districts allotted to the Nizam by the treaty of 1799 into Dod Ballapur and that neighbourhood, but nearly the whole of these persons gradually returned after the cession of those provinces to the Company. Many families which had emigrated to Baramahal in 1792 when it was ceded to the Company, now returned to Mysore. About 200,000 persons also emigrated temporarily from the Mahratta country into Mysore, to escape from the famine which prevailed there.
- 55, " 2.—There are also mentioned a Kandahari at Hole Narsipur, aged 103; and a Gangidikara Vakkaliga in Chanraypatna taluq, aged 100.
- 66, " 2.—The Chitaldroog report notes a singular fact that some who call themselves Sádars, and therefore are included under the 2nd division of Hindus, follow the occupation of butchers.
- 86, " 2.—With regard to the labour question, the Shimoga report says— "Up to the famine there were in the interior of the Malnad those slaves called *hutti* (born servant) and *kondai* (bought servant) with many of the respectable ryots, but since then they have almost ceased to exist. Their masters, finding it difficult to maintain themselves during the famine, did not attempt to prevent them from leaving them, which they would not have certainly done if they could have helped it. These ryots have been often complaining to me that since these bondsmen left them, their agricultural operations have very much suffered, and they even asked me to help them in reclaiming some of them who still lived with the neighbouring Patels. Of course this help was denied to them, explaining the law on the subject to them.

ERRATA.

Final Census Form II, page 2, heading of columns 2, 5 and 8,
Omit or year of last Census.

Final Census Form VII, page 23, Christians, total of age 25—29,
For 865 read 1865.

